

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

TWENTY-EIGHTH
Annual Convention

REPORT OF THE
PROCEEDINGS



HELD AT THE
CITY OF GUELPH, ONTARIO

Sept. 9th to 14th, 1912

(Inclusive)

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REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention



Trades and Labor Congress
of Canada

HELD AT THE

CITY OF GUELPH, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

September 9 to 16, inclusive, 1912



Executive Officers of Congress, 1912-1913.

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VICE-PRESIDENT—FRED. BANCROFT 239 Quebec Ave., Toronto.
SEC.-TREASURER—P. M. DRAPER P.O. Box 515, Ottawa.

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E. V. FISHER Inverness, N.S.

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L. MCKINNON. 22 Maple Street, Moncton, N.B.

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To be appointed by Executive Council.

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W. B. PARKER. 121 Paisley Street, Guelph, Ont
JOS. MARKS. Labor Temple, 167 Church St., Toronto, Ont.
THOS. MOORE Prospect Avenue, Niagara Falls, Ont.

MANITOBA

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HENRY IRWIN. P.O. Box 156, Portage la Prairie, Man.
H. TAYLOR 254 Rideau Street, Brandon, Man.
HENRY F. STRANGE Typographical Union Rooms, Silvester-Willson Building, Winnipeg, Man.

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ED. CHICKEN. 333 Fourth Avenue, Saskatoon, Sask.
JAS. SOMERVILLE. P.O. Box 1100, Moose Jaw, Sask.
H. MERLING. Leader Office, Regina, Sask.

The Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia have organized Provincial Federations of Labor which are chartered by the Congress to deal with the legislative matters previously dealt with by the Provincial Executive Committees.

FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

JOHN W. BRUCE 671 Carlaw Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

P. M. DRAPER 112 Florence Street, Ottawa, Ont.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY.—Morning Session.

THE ARMOURIES, GUELPH, ONT., September 9th, 1912.

The opening Session of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was opened on Monday morning, September 9th, 1912, by W. B. Parker, President of the Guelph Trades and Labor Council. In welcoming the delegates he said he did so on behalf of the Trades and Labor Council of the Royal City. He deemed it an honor and pleasure to meet such a representative body of working men and said it would be a dull man indeed whose pulse would not quicken and heart respond to such a scene. He predicted that it would be the best Convention in the history of the Congress. (Applause.)

President Parker then introduced Geo. J. Thorpe, Esq., Mayor of the City of Guelph. "As Mayor of the City of Guelph I tender you, the delegates to this Convention, a hearty welcome to the Royal City. I appreciated it very much when I heard that the Convention in Calgary had decided to come here. I accepted it as an acknowledgment of the efforts to comply with the platform of your Congress which calls for public ownership of public utilities. We pride ourselves in being one of the first Cities to run our utilities along that line and we are pleased that we have made such a decided success. We have reduced to actual cost the water, electric light, and gas supply of our City and we have one of the best street railways in the Dominion. We have also the best water supply in this country, it being brought by gravitation from springs a short distance from our City. We are now making artificial gas and through the use of refuse tar, gravel, and sand, which we have in large quantities, are enabled to make our own tar macadam pavements at a cost of \$1.25 per yard, or half the cost of bitulithic and other pavements. We get our supply of electricity from the hydro electric power commission and it is with this power that we run our street car service. We have the cheapest street railway fare in Canada, only three cents a fare at any hour, by buying one hundred tickets. This is the centre of a fine agricultural district and is also a city of industries. Seventy-five per cent. of these industries are of a textile and iron nature and I am pleased that our manufacturers are complying with the demands for reasonable wages. I have just returned from a trip to the Coast and have observed the greatest activity among the trades and was pleased to see the working men partaking of the general prosperity of the Dominion. Our City has assisted to give you the very best of entertainment and I hope that you will make your visit a very pleasant one indeed. You will be invited to see our agricultural college where our farmers are educated to grow their produce at the minimum cost; also the prison farm where you will see what is being done for the unfortunate criminals. It is being visited by people from all parts of the world with a view to observing what we are doing. I extend the freedom of the City to you all and hope you will have a hearty and jolly good time. We have no jail; but there is one in the course of construction. We do not know whether we will require it or not; but if you are confined there at any time during the week you will have the key at your disposal. I also hope that you will take home with you the very fondest recollections of your visit to the Royal City. (Applause.)

Frank Howard, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Guelph City Council, was the next speaker introduced. He said that it gave him a great deal of pleasure to cast his eyes over such an intelligent and representative gathering. He had been a member of a trades union for many years and was still a member of the Piano and Organ Workers Union. He concurred in the statements made by the Mayor and it was his greatest pleasure to extend a welcome to the delegates.

"As there are many speakers to follow, representing the Provincial Legislature, and Federal Parliament, and also some of the greatest speakers in the Labor World I will not speak at great length" said Alderman Howard. "You have heard the youngest and oldest members of our City Council and you can judge what the rest are like." (Laughter.)

At this stage of the address Keir Hardie, the veteran labor leader of the British Isles, entered the Convention Hall, and was tendered a rousing ovation as he advanced to the platform.

Continuing Alderman Howard said he congratulated the delegates and local committee upon the perfected arrangements for the Convention and expressed the hope that the delegates would thoroughly enjoy themselves by taking advantage of the programme of entertainment prepared. (Applause.)

Hugh Guthrie, M.P., representing the Federal constituency of which Guelph is a part, was the next speaker. "I am pleased to speak to this Convention as a private citizen" he began "and can class myself as one of the old residents of the Royal City. This is one of the small cities of Canada but it has a firm set place and holds a progressive position among the cities of the Dominion. Many Conventions have held their sittings here; but there were none so important as the one meeting here at the present time. I hope it will be profitable and not like many Conventions I have attended where there were a lot of speeches and nothing accomplished. It seems unnecessary to express that hope as I have read the reports of your previous deliberations and know that you deal with matters of great moment and significance to Canada. I am not a trades unionist; but when at Ottawa am closely in touch with your representatives all the time. Your Secretary, Mr. Draper, never lets me alone and during the recent sessions President Watters was at me frequently. Even your legal representative, Mr. O'Donoghue had his knife out for me all the time." Mr. Guthrie referred to some of the legislation before Parliament in which the delegates to the Congress were deeply interested, including the 8-hour day, the anticipated report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, the completion of which he was sorry had not been reported, and the Old Age Pension Question about which a lot of information had been collected that would be of great value when an Old Age Pension Bill was considered. He closed with an expression of hope that the delegates would fully enjoy their visit to Guelph and was accorded hearty applause as he sat down.

H. C. Scholfield, member of the Provincial Legislature, for the local constituency, said it gave him great pleasure to meet so many representatives of trades unions. "The time has come," he said "when we should get closer together. With the cost of living so high and wages not going up in proportion we must either increase wages or bring down the cost of living. I hold the cold storage system partly responsible for this existing condition. We used to sell our products from the farm as they arrived from the sources of production; but now they are held for one, three, yes, and five years in our large cold storage plants. In the Boston harbor, ten million dozen of eggs were destroyed at a time when the selling price was sixty cents a dozen. These trusts can take this produce off the market in order that they may obtain the prices they demand. We should have legislation compelling the inspection of these cold storage plants, with power given to someone to say that the stored produce must go on the market. The farmer does not reap the benefits. The men who can afford to store it up and sell it when the market is the most profitable are the men who reap the benefit. (Applause.) In a brief and appropriate address President James Watters said he was pleased at the kindly sentiments expressed by those who had extended the

addresses of welcome. He said that from his experience in Guelph already he had every reason to feel satisfied with the welcome extended and the arrangements made for the convenience and pleasure of the delegates. "But, we are not here for pleasure," said President Watters. "The questions to be considered are of great importance and responsibilities rest upon the delegates to legislate in the interests of humanity. If we take out the working class there is nothing left and therefore I speak advisedly when I say we are building for humanity. I ask the delegates present to carefully consider all matters brought before the Convention and to try and place themselves in the other fellow's shoes. If this is done we will have the real solution of the labor problem. I now declare this Twenty-Eighth Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress open for the transaction of business that will legally come before it. At this stage, however, I would like to refer to the international character of this Convention. This feature is strongly emphasized not only by the presence of the representatives of international trades unions from this continent, but also by the presence of our comrade Keir Hardie, representing the British Labor Party and Brother Smith representing the American Federation of Labor. I will now ask the fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor to address you.

A rousing reception was tendered Brother Smith as he arose to speak. "I am glad to be with you to-day" he began. "I have known something of Canada in the past and expect that during my short stay with you I will be able to take back much useful information for my constituents on the other side. I believe strongly in the exchange of these fraternal greetings. They are bringing us closer and closer together and we are beginnig to understand more clearly each other's needs. After fifteen years of earnest endeavor in Kansas City we have been able to build a Labor Temple valued at \$80,000, every penny of which has come out of the pockets of the trades unionists of our City. We are now meeting under one roof and you can understand that we are becoming more closely affiliated in our work for the advancement of the cause of labor. Our building is seventy-five by one hundred and ten feet, with four storeys and basement. In it the representatives of the building trades meet every morning and discuss what is going on in the building industry of our City. They own their own machine, which pays for itself. It enables them to get to all parts of our great City. The officers of the industrial trades are also represented there and when they need a committee from the building trades they are there to consult at any time. We are all out to work in each other's interests, each one striving to do more than his brother. Our meeting halls are twelve in number, accommodating from twenty-five to four and five hundred. We have an auditorium with a balcony all around it to seat four thousand people and in it we conduct all kinds of entertainments and small theatricals. I believe the time is coming when every central labor body will be able to say that we own our own Labor Temple. The public are taking more interest in our work since they have seen what we have erected in the interests of labor. The general public never hear much about us unless we are in trouble. Then, the big newspapers feature us with bold headlines. We are sometimes represented as things with horns on, ready to tear down the foundations of society and always to be shunned because our business is transacted behind closed doors. Meetings such as this Conventions and the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, our State Federations and Central Labor Bodies serve to educate the people to the fact that our doors are wide open and that they are welcome to hear what we have to say and learn what we are doing for the uplifting of humanity. I feel satisfied that such a gathering as this has made it possible for us to see things much different to what we have done in the past. (Applause.)

In introducing the next speaker, said President Watters, my mind goes back twenty-seven years to the time when our distinguished visitor was only earning a local reputation; but now he has a world wide reputation and holds a prominent place in the hearts of the workers in all parts of the globe. I have therefore much pleasure in introducing the fraternal delegate from the British Labor

Party, Comrade Keir Hardie. The welcome extended Keir Hardie as he arose to speak clearly indicated that he had lost none of his popularity with the delegates to the Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress. He said he had brought with him the greetings of one-and-a-half million of trades unionists and one hundred thousand Socialists who are banded together in the British Labor Party. "The situation over there," he said, "so far as the worker is concerned is much the same as the situation over here. I was much interested in a previous speaker's reference to the increased cost of living. It is not only peculiar to Canadian conditions for we have the same feature on the other side where we have no cold storage (Laughter). During the past seventeen years the cost of living in the British Isles has gone up 22½% and until two years ago wages, during that period had been almost stationary. During the first ten years, from January 1900 to December 1910 the income of those who pay income tax or all of those receiving more than 3 pounds a week increased 249 millions of pounds. During the same ten years, according to the Board of Trade figures, the wages of the working class increased 6 million pounds, or four cents a week increase. It is therefore not a question of cold storage but the ever increasing amount of the product of labor going to the capitalist and landlord class which is the cause of the increased cost of living. In the past ten years, however, conditions have improved, because the working class has asserted itself in militant fashion. The big strike in the transport trades and the miners' strike, in which every underground workman laid down his tools and stood together in a battle for a common cause, were an evidence of this. We had the big railway strike when the reforming Liberal Government sent out the whole British Army of 86,000 men with twenty rounds of ball cartridge each to protect the black legs when union men were striking for better conditions ("Shame, shame," cried a number of delegates). The result of this industrial unrest was 12½% added to wages but the cost of living went up 22½%, thus leaving the workers 10% worse off to-day than they were ten years ago.

"I am not here to tickle your ears with pleasant nothings. It has not fallen to my lot to have that part to play in the British Isles. I am here to say that it is possible for the working class to redress every wrong and remove every injustice if they will only band together as working men and brothers and fight for the emancipation of their own class. On the other side we are no longer content to organize into trade unions industrially and vote for our enemies politically. (Applause). There are gathered around these tables as fine a body of representatives as the World can produce. There are differences of nationalities, creeds and political affiliations; but we are here together as working men. We have so far overcome the difficulties, where different nationalities and creeds meet, as to be united together inside our trades unions. This is the first step towards the organization of the working class. Without the trades unions the working class would be a disorganized mob, with no power of self defense, but with them we can become an effective fighting force. I have heard some Socialists declare that the day for the trade union had passed; but such who express this opinion are either fools or knaves. The day for the trades union is here now and this working class movement cannot stop. The trades union is the very foundation and basis upon which the whole movement must be built up. For you to strike, be locked out, and suffer and still continue to go on electing representatives of the master class is playing the fool's game. We are not merely to hold our own in the field of industry but we must control the States and the Dominion through our votes and have our own party financed by ourselves and drawing representation from our own ranks. I am not going to cast any reflections upon the working class movement for not reaching that stage. I am glad to see my friend Verville here and to point out that his position proves that we can get men even from our ranks. I know that in politics we have to move somewhat different to what we do in our industrial organizations. There are many difficulties in our way; but the day will come when in Canada, as in the United States and Europe, the working class movement will be as co-

hesive in politics as in the trades union activity. At home every day and every hour we have great advertisements and agents scouring the country urging our people to come out to Western Canada, or to the Golden West where they can own their own homes and become millionaires, if only they will be sober and thrifty. (Laughter).

"Our aristocracy, to show their patriotism and loyalty, are introducing in this country, the system of private ownership of lands which lies at the root of poverty in England. The titled and untitled aristocracy are here. Although the conditions of life are better here than in England it is because this is a new country and the trades union movement is strong enough to protect wages.

"Now, comrades an attempt, very powerful, insidious attempt is being made to introduce that other adjunct of capitalism into these new territories. I refer to the system of militarism and with all my strength and force I urge you to fight this unholy thing right from the start. What use has Canada for armies and navies? Thousands of miles of your border are without any kind of defense. Militarism is anti-democratic and if the capitalist class can get you shouting for the flag and the greatest empire they will be able to pick your pockets with impunity. I am reminded of what Solomon said. "The eyes of the fool are at the ends of the earth," and I advise you to keep your eyes at home on the methods of exploiting the working class. The Labor Movement of the Old World stands uncompromisingly against war and the implements of war, and all the war spirit. What interest have the working class in going out to kill their brothers? We do not stand for militarism to fight each other but for international solidarity whereby we help each other. I don't believe in the German scare. It is all manufactured; but there are millions in it for those who build our war ships and the contractors who furnish the supplies. It is a manufactured conspiracy for which there is no foundation whatever. If the German Government wants war with England the German workmen do not, and if the English Government wants war with Germany the English workmen do not. Are you going to take sides with the capitalist class to bring on war or with the working class to stop it? We are now organizing our forces whereby the Governments of both countries will be prevented from bringing on war. The trades unionists in both countries will be called upon to stop work, cease to provide the munitions of war by a revolutionary strike rather than allow the war to go on. The trades union movement in the British Isles has increased over 500,000 during the past year. This is sufficient reply to the assumption that because the trade unionists have entered politics they must necessarily neglect the business of the trade union movement. The longer your Old Age Pension Committee can delay its report the better for all concerned. We had three commissions on Old Age Pensions appointed by the British Government and then another commission had to be appointed to report what the other three commissions had been doing. (Laughter.) But, when the forty two labor and socialist members were elected to the British House of Commons, we got the Old Age Pension Legislation. Isn't it a wonderful thing that when men get injured they should want compensation? We have also obtained the minimum wage for colliers, the best Compensation Act in the world, and our latest insurance scheme, which, with all its defects is a good and useful scheme; we have also begun to tax incomes and also land values. In six years we have accomplished what would have taken six hundred years if we had depended entirely upon the old parties. Go thou and do likewise. (Laughter.) Don't be ashamed of being called a Socialist. The capitalist class will make you proud of being called a socialist. The railways and land of Canada should be owned by the people of Canada instead of by the people who even don't live among you. See to it that you hand over to your children a nobler life than you yourselves have entered into. (Prolonged applause.)

The Committee on Credentials, Delegates W. R. Trotter, Vancouver; W. M. McAllister, Moose Jaw, and Chas. Dickie, Montreal, presented the following report which was adopted without amendment, it being decided later that there should be no time limit on the reception of credentials:

REPORT OF CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

To the officers and members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—
Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Credentials desire to submit their first report as follows:—

We have carefully examined all the Credentials placed before us and find that the undermentioned delegates are entitled to seats at this Convention, their respective organizations having complied with the requirements of the Constitution of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and we recommend that they be seated.

DELEGATES TO THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

British Labor Party	J. KEIR HARDIE, M.P.
American Federation of Labor	J. T. SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

FEDERATIONS OF LABOR.

Alberta Federation of Labor	Leo T. ENGLISH.
British Columbia Federation of Labor	R. P. PETTIPICE.

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Int. Bro. Blacksmiths and Helpers	W. J. BARTLETT.
U. Bro. Carpenters and Joiners of America	N. ARCAD.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	J. L. MCBRIDE.
International Longshoremen Association	I. H. SANDERSON.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Silver Platers, and Brass Workers Union of North America	JAS. DALY.
International Molders of North America	J. H. CAMPBELL.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhanglers of America	A. E. SCOTT.
International Brotherhood of Papermakers	A. HICKMAN.
United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, Etc., of the U. S. and Canada	J. W. BRUCE.
The Order of Railroad Telegraphers	D. CAMPBELL.
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees of the U. S. and Canada	CHAS. C. SHAY.
Journeymen Stonecutters Association of North America	O. JETTE.
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Rail- way Employees of America	MAGNUS SINCLAIR.
Journeymen Tailors Union of America	JAS. WATT.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCILS.

Brandon Trades and Labor Council	JOHN LAIDLAW, THOS. MELLALIEU.
Brantford Trades and Labor Council	HENRY SYMONS.
Calgary Trades and Labor Council	W. J. DYSON.
Edmonton Trades and Labor Council	A. FARMILO.
Fort William Trades and Labor Council	D. MACNICOL.
Guelph Trades and Labor Council	THOS. HALL, W. B. PARKER. W. LAWRENCE.

Halifax Trades and Labor Council	J. T. JOY, JOHN BROOKS.
Hamilton Trades and Labor Council	W. R. ROLLO, H. J. HALFORD, C. G. AITCHISON.
Kingston Trades and Labor Council	W. J. DRISCOLL.
London Trades and Labor Council	JOS. T. MARKS, JAS. HUSSEY, W. B. BURLEIGH.
Moncton Trades and Labor Council	P. D. AYER.
Montreal Trades and Labor Council	J. W. FOSTER, GUS FRANCQ. D. GIROUX.
Moose Jaw Trades and Labor Council	WM. MCALLISTER.
New Westminster Trades and Labor Council	D. S. CAMERON.
Ottawa Trades and Labor Council	P. M. DRAPER, WM. LODGE, J. CAMERON.
Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council	SID. WILSON.
Quebec and Levis Trades and Labor Council	NAP. BELLEAU, J. A. MARTELL.
Saskatoon Trades and Labor Council	ED. CHICKEN.
St. Catharines Trades and Labor Council	J. A. WILEY. LANDEN ROGERS.
St. John Trades and Labor Council	JAS. SUGRUE, JOHN G. MONTAGUE, GEO. HENNESSEY.
St. Thomas Trades and Labor Council	RUSSELL DEVLIN, JOHN LANE, WILLIAM STOKES.
Toronto Trades and Labor Council	FRED. BANCROFT, WILLIAM GLOCKLING, W. WORRELL.
Twin City (Berlin and Waterloo) Trades and Labor Council.	CHAS. NICHOLSON.
Vancouver Trades and Labor Council	J. W. WILKINSON.
Victoria Trades and Labor Council	C. SIVERTZ.
Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council	R. A. RIGG, J. V. JOHNSTON. E. MCGRATH.

LOCAL UNIONS.

Bells Corners Paving Cutters Union of the United States and Canada, No. 72.	R. E. WILLIAMS.
Belmont Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 365.	F. H. FIJOZDAL.
Belleville Maintenance of Way Employees	A. F. STOUT.
Berlin Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 206.	ED. A. STIEFELMEYER.
Brandon Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.	W. H. HEAD.
Brandon Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 339.	HUGH TAYLOR.
Berlin Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 527.	GEO. ZIMMERMAN.
Berlin Federal Labor Union, No. 17.	F. ACKERNECHT.
Berlin United Brewery Workers, No. 170.	M. DAHMER.
Berlin Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 12.	ARTHUR PLUMMER.
Brantford United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 498A.	G. BROWN.
Brantford International Molders Union, No. 29.	E. G. DUNN.
Brantford Wine Clerks' Union, No. 182.	F. C. HALBERSTADT.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Brockville United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 799E.	J. BYRNE.
Calgary Typographical Union, No. 449	WM. JOINER.
Calgary International Association of Machinists, No. 357	R. J. TALLON.
Coleman United Mine Workers of America, No. 2633W.	GRAHAM.
Collingwood International Association of Machinists, No. 627	NATHAM VEITCH.
Edmonton United Brotherhood of Carpenters	A. J. MCCLURE.
Farnham Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 187	D. A. CARR.
Fort William International Association of Machinists, No. 309	H. STAFFORD.
Glace Bay United Mine Workers of America, No. 469JAS.	D. MCLENNAN.
Galt United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 1216	A. G. ROBB.
Guelph Brewery Workers Union, No. 300	W. GOLDING.
Guelph Bricklayers and Masons, No. 3	I. TEEPLE.
Guelph United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 1688.	ALEX. MC EWAN,
	A. THARLEY
Guelph Carpet Weavers Union, No. 277	W. MCNAUGHTON.
Guelph Federal Labor Union, No. 13019.	WILLIAM HEELEY.
Guelph Iron Moulders Union, No. 212	HARRY OLIVER.
Guelph Piano and Organ Workers Union, No. 34	WALTER LANSING.
Guelph Journeymen Tailors Union, No. 297	JOS. F. HALL
Guelph Typographical Union, No. 391	CHAS. P. DOUGHTY.
Guelph Wine Clerks Union, No. 104.	THOS. HEWER.
Hamilton Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 232	E. W. A. O'DELL.
Hamilton United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 18	J. A. FLETT.
Hamilton Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 67.	GEO. HALCROW.
Hamilton Stove Mounters Union, No. 35	ALLAN STUDHOLME, M.P.P.
Hamilton Street Railway Men, Division 107	ALEX. LAMOND.
Hamilton Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Union, No. 95	C. H. HENNESSEY.
Hamilton Journeymen Tailors Union, No. 149.	HUGH ROBINSON.
Hamilton Typographical Union, No. 129	PHIL OBERMEYER.
Hillcrest United Mine Workers of America, No. 1058	J. O. JONES.
Inverness United Mine Workers of America, No. 1300E.	V. FISHER.
London Brewery Workers Union, No. 381.	T. JOHNSTON.
London Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 195	D. CAMPBELL.
London G.T.R. System of Railroad Telegraphers, No. 1D.	L. SHAW.
Milverton Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 163	R. McCORD.
Moncton Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 245	L. MCKINNON,
	E. H. TAYLOR,
	C. LEBLANC.
Moncton International Association of Machinists Union, No. 594.	JAS. BLACKWOOD.
Moncton Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 460	D. J. MCGILLIVRAY.
	WILLIAM R. ROGERS.
Montreal Journeymen Barbers Union, No. 455	AZ. MURO.
Montreal Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 249.	Z. LESPERANCE.
Montreal Boilermaker's Union, No. 134.	STEPHEN CRAIG.
Montreal Brewery Workers Union, No. 307	G. R. BRUNET.
Montreal Boilermakers Helpers Union, No. 185.	J. P. MERRIGAN.
Montreal Bricklayers and Masons, No. 1.	J. E. NADEAU,
	JOS. VERDON.
Montreal United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 1244.	ROBERT LORD,
	JOHN A. HIBBINS.
Montreal United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 134	J. E. VIGEANT,
	R. ST. MAURICE,
	P. LEFEBRE.

Montreal United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 1129	E. FRECHETTE.
Montreal Laundry Workers, International Union No. 69	C. R. SALMON.
Montreal Machinists Union, No. 631.	L. BEULOUIN.
Montreal Machinists Union, No. 111	GEO. W. MCBAIN. CHAS. DICKIE.
	J. MASSE.
Montreal Machinists Union, No. 711	A. R. SCHOFIELD.
Montreal Molders Union, No. 21	FRED ROBERT.
Montreal Painters, Decorators and Paperhanglers Union, No. 349.	E. ST. LAURENT. JOS. RENAUD.
Montreal Plumbers and Steamfitters Union, No. 144.	AL. VERVILLE, M.P.
Montreal Sheet Metal Workers Union, No. 116.	T. BERTRAND.
Montreal Sheet Metal Workers Union, No. 251.	R. HEILINGHER.
Montreal Journeymen Tailors Union, No. 317	L. M. DUPONT.
Montreal Railway Telegraphers, C. P. R. Division No. 7	A. E. CHAPMAN. A. HOUSTON. G. B. ROBERTSON.
New Westminster Street Railwaymen, No. 134	D. MCIVOR.
Niagara Falls United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 713	THOS. MOORE.
North Bay Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 474	W. G. POWLESLAND.
Ottawa Bricklayers and Masons Union, No. 14	GEO. PATRICK.
Ottawa Federal Labor Union, No. 3	GEO. RIDLEY.
Ottawa Maintenance of Way Employees Union, No. 223	J. J. SULLIVAN.
Ottawa Plumbers and Steamfitters Union, No. 71	S. DOUGHTRY.
Ottawa Steam Engineers Union, No. 473	C. W. LEWIS.
Ottawa Street Railway Men, No. 279	M. BLANCHFIELD. JOSEPH PECK.
Peterborough Typographical Union, No. 248	J. M. GALBRAITH.
Portage la Prairie Maintenance of Way, Employees No. 227	GEO. KEAYS.
Portage la Prairie Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 145	WM. HOPCROFT. H. IRWIN.
Port Arthur Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 631	H. B. CHASE.
Preston International Moulders Union, No. 314.	ARTHUR RAMSAY.
Quebec Machinists Union, No. 604.	CHAS. H. KNOWLES.
Quebec Canadian Northern Division, No. 43, Railroad Telegraphers	L. J. FUROIS.
Quebec Typographical Union, No. 302	J. M. COLEMAN.
Regina Typographical Union, No. 657.	J. M. NORRIS.
Riviere du Loup Carmens' Union, No. 256.	JOS. PARRENT.
Saskatoon Plumbers and Steamfitters Union, No. 264	W. G. ARMSTRONG.
Saskatoon Typographical Union, No. 663	R. J. MOORE.
St. Catharines Plumbers and Steamfitters Union, No. 244	FRANK GREENLAW.
St. Catharines Journeymen Tailors Union, No. 235	F. J. COYLE.
St. John, N.B., United Brotherhood of Carpenters No. 919	JOHN SCOTT.
St. Johns, Que., Potters Union, No. 78	GEO. SMITH.
St. John, N.B., Typographical Union, No. 85	H. T. CAMPBELL.
St. Marc Stonecutters Union of N. A.	EUG. GIGNAC.

Strathcona United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 1882	SAMUEL LOBB.
Tetreaultville United Brotherhood Carpenters Union.	E. GIRARD.
Toronto Journeymen Barbers Union.	L. WORTHALL.
Toronto Bartenders Union, No. 280.	A. CAMERON.
	A. O'LEARY.
Toronto Brewery Workers Union, No. 304.	JOS. RUTLEDGE.
	WILLIAM THOMPSON.
	JAS. J. RALPH.
Toronto Bricklayers and Masons, No. 2.	JOHN SUTHERLAND.
	JOHN H. HEAVENS.
	THOS. IZZARD.
	JOHN MCLEOD.
Toronto Cigarmakers Union, No. 27.	J. McCARTHY.
	R. LYNCH.
	D. W. KENNEDY.
Toronto Amalgamated Carpenters Union, No. 1	J. E. WALKER.
Toronto Amalgamated Carpenters Union, No. 5.	GEO. PAYNE.
Toronto United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 27	ANDREW MILLAR
	HARRY A. RYDER.
Toronto United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 1799.	ALEX. SUTTEE.
Toronto Electrical Workers Union, No. 353.	JOHN NOBLE.
Toronto Electrical Workers Union, No. 114.	J. A. MONJEAU.
Toronto Amalgamated Glass Workers, No. 21.	GEO. PARKINS.
Toronto Lathers Union.	A. DEARLOVE.
Toronto Letter Carriers, Federated Association.	ROBERT MASON.
Toronto Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 211.	WILLIAM DOREY.
Toronto Molders Union, No. 28.	J. H. BARNETT
	ED. POPE
	LEN POLLARD.
	JOHN T. RICHARDSON.
Toronto Machinists Union, No. 371.	J. H. NICHOLS.
Toronto Painters, Decorators and Paperhanglers, No. 3.	JAS. STEVENSON.
	HENRY B. WOODROW.
Toronto Painters, Decorators and Paperhanglers, No. 219.	WILLIAM STOCKDALE.
Toronto Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 1.	JAS. P. BURKE.
Toronto Theatrical Stage Employees Union, No. 58.	C. O'Donnell.
Toronto Street Railway Men, Division No. 113.	SAM. MADILL.
	A. CONN.
	WILLIAM STEPHENSON.
	HARRY C. JOHNSTON.
	JOHN TRAVERS.
	GEO. SMITH.
	JOS. GIBBONS.
	W. D. ROBBINS.
Toronto Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union No. 4.	E. GAMBLE.
	WM. JOYCE.
Toronto Journeymen Tailors' Union, 132.	C. H. GLEN.
	HARRY GEARY.
Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91.	JAS. SIMPSON.
	W. R. STEEP.
	ERNEST WEBB.
	WM. TEMPLEMAN.
	D. McDougall.
Truro Federal Labor Union, No. 6.	W. N. GOODWIN.
Vancouver Amalgamated Carpenters Union, No. 2.	W. FOXCROFT.
Vancouver Street Railway Men, Division No. 101.	F. A. HOOVER.

	W. H. COTTRELL.
Vancouver Typographical Union, No. 226.....	W. R. TROTTER.
Victoria Cement Workers Union, No. 162.....	J. C. WATTERS.
Winnipeg Brotherhood of Boilermakers Union, No. 126 JAS. HAWTHORNE.	
Winnipeg Bricklayers and Masons Union, No. 1.....	GEO. REYNOLDS.
	JAS. WINNING.
	JOS. CURRY.
Winnipeg United Brotherhood of Carpenters Union, No. 343.....	GEO. ARMSTRONG.
Winnipeg Machinists Union, No. 189.....	R. S. WARD.
Winnipeg Railway Carmen, No. 371.....	A. E. MOORE.
Winnipeg Railway Carmen, No. 6.....	H. PICKETT.
	W. B. THOMPSON.
Winnipeg Electrical Workers Union, No. 435.....	J. S. MILNE.
Winnipeg Letter Carriers Branch, No. 7.....	W. H. HOOP.
Winnipeg Machinists Union, No. 122.....	D. McCALLUM.
Winnipeg Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 207.....	S. J. PEGG.
Winnipeg Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 323.....	A. B. LOWE.
Winnipeg Street Railway Men, Division No. 99.....	ALFRED SCOBLE.
Winnipeg Typographical Union, No. 191.....	H. STRANGE.

Committee:—

CHAS. DICKIE, Montreal
 W. McALLISTER, Moose Jaw
 W. R. TROTTER, *Chairman*,
 Vancouver.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The President announced the appointment of the following Committees:—

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND LAW.—D. Campbell, Toronto; Magnus Sinclair, Toronto; W. H. Hoop, Winnipeg; W. R. Rollo, Hamilton; Andrew Millar, Toronto; Fred Hoover, Vancouver; E. Webb, Toronto; N. Arcand, Montreal; W. R. Steep, Toronto.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—Samuel J. Pegg, Winnipeg; Alphonse Verville, Montreal; J. W. Foster, Montreal; R. P. Pettipiece, Vancouver; H. J. Halford, Hamilton.

COMMITTEE ON AUDIT.—William Lodge, Ottawa; E. H. Taylor, Moncton; William Stephenson, Toronto; G. R. Brunet, Montreal; P. D. Ayer, Moncton.

COMMITTEE ON LABELS.—D. W. Kennedy, Toronto; E. W. A. O'Dell, Hamilton; A. Hickman, Ottawa; Phil Obermeyer, Hamilton; L. M. Dupont, Montreal; Jas. J. Ralph, Toronto; R. J. Moore, Saskatoon.

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.—John T. Joy, Halifax; W. J. Bartlett, Winnipeg; W. J. Driscoll, Kingston; D. S. Cameron, New Westminster; James Watt, Toronto; A. J. McClure, Edmonton; W. Graham, Coleman; E. V. Fisher, Inverness; J. E. Wiley, St. Catharines; Jos. Marks, London; Henry Irwin, Portage la Prairie; Fred Robert, Montreal; Henry C. Johnston, Toronto; William Templeman, Toronto; W. G. Powlesland, North Bay; D. McDougall, Toronto; C. G. Aitchison, Hamilton.

COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.—R. A. Rigg, Winnipeg; Christian Sivertz, Victoria; A. Farmilo, Edmonton; W. Joiner, Calgary; A. E. Scott, Winnipeg; Sid. Wilson, Port Arthur; William Glockling, Toronto; J. W. Bruce, Toronto; Gustave France, Montreal; D. Giroux, Montreal; J. Cameron, Ottawa; Jas. D. McLennan, Glace Bay; J. O. Jones, Hillcrest; J. W. Wilkinson, Vancouver; William R. Rogers, Moncton; Alex. Lamond, Hamilton; W. McNaughton, Guelph; L. T. English, Calgary; L. Beuloni, Montreal; Geo. Keyes, Portage la Prairie; James Stevenson, Toronto; John Barnett, Toronto; H. Pickett, Winnipeg.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted by a standing vote. Moved by James Simpson, seconded by Delegate O'Leary—"That this Convention express its sincere regret that the honored Secretary of the Congress, P. M. Draper, has been unable to attend the opening session of this Convention owing to a serious and trying illness, and express the hope that he will have sufficiently recovered to join us before the Convention closes, and that the finding of this Convention be communicated to Brother Draper by the Acting Secretary."

The Convention decided that all resolutions must be submitted not later than Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon except by unanimous consent of the delegates. The hours for the sessions were fixed at from 9 a.m. till 12 noon, and from 2 to 5 p.m.

It was the decision of the Convention that the time limit for the speakers on resolutions and other questions before the Convention should be 10 minutes for the mover and 5 minutes for other delegates. Delegate Trotter moved that a clerk be appointed to edit the resolutions for the printer in order that printed copies of the same should be furnished the delegates from day to day. The motion was carried, and delegate Gustave Francq, of Montreal, unanimously elected to fill the position, acting in the capacity of editor and translator for the convenience of the French Canadian delegates. The acting Secretary announced the receipt of telegrams from Hon. J. O. Reaume, Provincial Minister of Public Works, regretting his inability to be present at the Convention owing to illness and from Mayor F. H. Frink of St. John, N.B., extending an invitation from their City Council to the Congress to hold the 1913 Convention there. He also asked the delegates to submit their resolutions in duplicate form for the convenience of both the resolution committee and the carrying out of the Secretarial duties. The Convention then adjourned to accept the invitation of the Local Reception and Entertainment Committee to take a trip to the Prison Farm at 1.45 p.m. This occupied the entire afternoon and there was no session of the Convention.

SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

GUELPH, ONT., Sept., 12, 1912.

The Convention was called to order by President Watters at 9.15 a.m.

The first order of business was the presentation of the officers' reports and acting Secretary Simpson first read the report of the Executive Council. This report was subsequently referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports:—

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Delegates to the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

FELLOW TRADES UNIONISTS:—Your Executive Committee extend to you a hearty welcome to Guelph for the Twenty-eighth Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. As each succeeding year in the history of the Congress shows growth and progress of the organization so does each year show an increase or accumulation of the social problems confronting the workers.

It is apparent to the thinking portion of the workers in Canada, in spite of the overflowing eloquence of those who profit by the advertisement of Canada's wonderful resources, that, side by side with the commercial development of this Dominion under our present industrial system, the workers are facing and will face more acutely as time travels onward similar struggles to the workers in other countries.

It is not too much to say that the economic pressure in Canada is becoming so severe as to inevitably increase the solidarity of the workers on the industrial field and force them into a direct struggle upon political lines with the private interests of this country.

This Convention of representatives from coast to coast gather together at Guelph on the threshold of a new age. A glimpse at the turmoil and unrest expressed in every avenue where the workers are toiling for existence in great countries such as Great Britain, Germany, United States, Canada, etc., by strikes and political effort, since our last Convention in Calgary leads to the observation that the gathering momentum of Labor's forces, the awakening of the minds of the workers to a realization of the reasons for their present position in society is sure evidence that the present social system is doomed to severe changes in the very near future.

In Canada the most active work is necessary to meet the ever encroaching interference with the rights of the workers in this Dominion and the preparation for the part the workers will play in this country towards industrial freedom. Never before in the history of the workers in this Dominion was it so absolutely necessary as at the present time for jurisdictional squabbles to be forgotten, for party politics to be obliterated, and a united front industrially and politically shown to the profit-hunting labor-exploiting interests in Canada.

The legislative mouthpiece of the organized workers of the Dominion of Canada, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is a reflex of the workers in this country. To you delegates at this Convention, rests the honor of expressing still further the aims and desires of the International Trades Union Movement in Canada.

1. THE LEMIEUX ACT OR THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

Your Executive Committee feel that it cannot do better than submit to the present Convention the position of the Congress as outlined at the Calgary Convention. Half a dozen resolutions were submitted to the Convention relative to the matter and a special committee was appointed to consider the whole question. The result was as follows, quoted from the report of the proceedings:

"Report of the Special Committee on the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The Committee recommends the following as a substitute for resolutions numbers 13, 2, 32, 33, 38 and 80:—

That this Congress instructs its Executive Officers to press for the repeal of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act."

A debate arising thereupon in which many delegates participated, particularly the representatives of those organizations affected by the workings of the Act, and the question being put, the division on a Roll Call Vote showed:—ayes, 65; nays, 70. The Chair declared the recommendation of the committee lost. Solicitor O'Donoghue suggested the following as a substitute for the whole:—

"Special Resolution "A."—While this Congress still believes in the principle of investigation and conciliation and while recognizing that benefits have accrued at times to various bodies of workmen under the operation of the Lemieux Act, yet in view of decisions and rulings and delays of the Department of Labor in connection with the administration of the Act, and in consequence of judicial decisions like that of Judge Townsend, in the Province of Nova Scotia, determining that feeding a starving man, on strike, contrary to the Act, is an offence under the Act:—Be it resolved, that this Congress ask for the repeal of the Act.—Carried unanimously."

The unanimous decision of the Convention, inasmuch as no amendments have been made to the legislation, now becomes important even outside Canada's shores.

It is common knowledge that the British party politicians claim to be enamoured with the possibility of passing legislation similar to the Lemieux Act, which would minimize the effectiveness of a strike such as we have had examples of recently in Great Britain. Even as this report is written the Government is sending an official from Great Britain to investigate the workings of the Act. It is possible that those who are interested in the Lemieux Act in Canada from the employing interests' standpoint may paint the legislation in roseate hues to the investigator. But the workers of this Dominion would be untrue to their class if they did not reveal the defects of any legislation that became a hindrance, in many cases due to administrative delays, etc.

The right to strike is the one thing which distinguishes the free workman from the chattel slave, and as this most powerful weapon still is absolutely necessary unimpaired to the workers of Great Britain or any other country, your Executive Committee recommend that as nothing has happened to change our attitude this Convention instruct the incoming Executive Committee to communicate to the British Labor Party our expressed attitude on the question, hoping that they will fight to the last ditch against any infringement of the right to strike when they please, however wrapped up the infringement is in honeyed legislative phraseology.

2. WAR SCARE.

Year after year the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has given expression to the sentiment that as the capitalists of the world cause all war they should be allowed to do all the fighting; and in Calgary endorsing the idea of a general strike among the workers in Countries where war is declared, to prevent it. This sentiment is gradually becoming as full of concrete meaning in Canada as any other country in Europe. Recent alarms in Europe have so imbued the private interests in this Dominion with the jingo fever, that one would imagine the enemy was knocking at the door. Let us again say, that the workers of Canada as represented here at this Convention, and we believe the unorganized workers in this Dominion, have no quarrel with the workers in Germany, France, Italy or any other country and certainly not with the workers in the British Isles or the United States, where the trade union is already an international reality. We have no quarrel with the Orientals, except that being an entirely different race and unassimilatable, we demand that they seek their own industrial salvation in their own country and clime without being used to lower the standard of living in Canada. We will help them there in their struggles as a working class, they to help us, in ours here. The workers have absolutely nothing to gain by a commercial war. More than this, it has been recognized as a possibility for many years now by the thinkers among the working class, particularly in Great Britain and Germany, that when the economic and political strength of the workers approached the stage whereby they could force an equitable distribution of the wealth they produce, an attempt would be made by the great private interests of both countries to plunge the two nations into a dispute, which would end in all the horrors of a war, effectively setting back the clock of human progress and destroying the international spirit of solidarity growing among the workers all over the world.

Believing that the only object that a war between the nations of Germany and Great Britain could serve would be the deeper degradation of the toilers, we suggest that the Convention instruct its incoming Executive to communicate with the officials of the labor movement in Great Britain to see what action the workers are determining on to prevent such an outrage, and offer our assistance in Canada toward a combined preventive for the jingo fever of those who do the shouting but leave the fighting to the common people.

3. INTERVIEW WITH THE DOMINION CABINET.

On January 8th, the Executive Committee with other representatives of labor, met the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, Hon. Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labor and Hon. Mr. Pelletier, Postmaster General and presented the desires of the workers of this Dominion of Canada for legislation as expressed by the Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at Calgary. The stenographic report of the interview with the Cabinet has been published and sent throughout Canada by the Secretary of the Congress. The work was followed up next day by Messrs. F. Bancroft, and James Somerville having a conference with Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of the Interior and emphatically opposing the introduction of the wives of the Sikhs into British Columbia; also maintaining the absolute necessity of the prosecution by the Immigration Department of the Toronto Carpet Company for bringing in workers from Great Britain under misrepresentation during the carpet weavers' strike.

The Department is continuing the prosecution and a Royal Commission was appointed to take evidence in Scotland from material witnesses who returned there; but up to date the prosecution has not yet reached the Courts. The same deputation visited the Chairman of the Transcontinental Railroad Commission in reference to the G.T.P. strike and the Transcona Shops, to find out who had power to withhold the turning over of the Transcona Shops until the G.T. Pacific settled with the mechanics on strike.

Subsequent events in the G. T. Pacific strike will undoubtedly be laid before this Convention and the fate of legislation that labor desires, will be revealed in the Parliamentary Report.

4. PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVE.

With the growth of the Congress in numbers, a corresponding increase in the desires of the workers in different portions of industry for legislation affecting them is apparent. This added to the general expressions of the movement for legislative effort necessitate a continuous watch at Ottawa. The President of the Congress was placed at Ottawa at the earliest opportunity by the Executive Committee and from the end of January to prorogation of Parliament he acted as the representative of the Trades and Labor Congress around the House of Commons.

His report published separately for this Convention with the amendments drawn up by the Solicitor of the Congress, Mr. John G. O'Donoghue, will be at the disposal of the delegates.

5. UNITED STATES AFFAIRS.

Your Executive Committee are pleased to report the almost complete obliteration of the idea which was due to misunderstanding in some quarters, that the Trades and Labor Congress was in the nature of a State Federation of Labor. With the establishment of our relations with the American Federation of Labor, as expressed at the St. Louis Convention, when complete home rule in legislative matters was conceded to the Congress, the most harmonious relations then existent could not help but be cemented in a fashion not to be disturbed by any misrepresentation.

The Trades and Labor Congress, the official mouthpiece of the International Trade Union Movement in Canada for legislative purposes, is therefore responsible (and great is the responsibility) for the legislative care of the workers in this Dominion.

With our brothers in the United States, all of us members of the same international movement with common aims and desires, we refuse to recognize any boundary line.

Our struggles on the economic and political field are their struggles; their struggles are our struggles, and so may our affiliation grow until the international affiliations can provide a united front of labor to the common enemy throughout the Continent of America. The messages of the fraternal delegate we exchange with the A. F. of Labor and they exchange with us are splendid sources of information and make for the clearest understanding between us all.

The report of our fraternal delegate printed in full for this Convention will reveal what a splendid understanding is now existent, and it is plain that the A. F. of Labor is as proud of the growth and rising power in Canada as we are ourselves.

6. FREE SPEECH.

The historical right of the workers to free speech naturally is becoming inconvenient to the authorities of Canada as it is inconvenient to authorities in other countries who wish to perpetuate the condition of the workers and ensure their ignorance of what is transpiring in the industrial world. Your Executive congratulate the Brothers in Vancouver for the fight they made, preferring to suffer imprisonment rather than give way. That they succeeded is entirely due to their courage and we hope the right will be as zealously guarded elsewhere in Canada as other cities have guarded it, crowned with the latest fight in Vancouver.

7. WORKERS IN THE FAR EASTERN PROVINCES.

The condition of the workers in the steel works and mines at Nova Scotia is of such a nature as to call for some immediate action by the workers in this Dominion.

From the evidence of the Brothers who have had an opportunity of judging the conditions from personal observation, one would imagine that Russia in its worst phase was being described, instead of gloriously free Canada as described by the employing interests and carpet bag politicians.

The system of espionage maintained by the employment of spies among the workers who do not know how to trust the next door neighbor militates against organization, while the constant shadowing by detectives of labor officials who visit the vicinity is proof positive that the condition of the workers needs to be hidden from the public gaze.

We recommend therefore that this Congress ask in no uncertain tones for the appointment of a Royal Commission by the Government to investigate the condition of the workers named, so that Canada may know what she is harboring in the eastern provinces.

Every International also we hope will make some effort to stop the spreading of the blot that exists in the vicinity mentioned. All together must be the effort made to organize the workers completely in Nova Scotia.

8. BI-MONTHLY PAYMENTS ON RAILWAYS.

The Amendment to the Dominion Railway Act to compel the railway companies of Canada to pay wages every two weeks instead of every month was again executed by the pearly domed oracles of ancient wisdom in the Canadian Senate since the last Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress. This Amendment has once run the gauntlet of the House of Commons and passed unanimously but was defeated in the Senate.

Parliamentary usage therefore demands that it must be introduced into the Senate after the knockout first, and then go back to the House of Commons. Senator Casgrain introduced it and the Executive of the Congress did their utmost to get it passed. But, can the Senate come back? See the old war horses champ

at the bit, lash their tails and wait to pounce upon labor's morsel. When the old guns had fired the last shot, the rumblings ceased and the smoke cleared away, cemeterial silence again reigning supreme, it was found that the amendment had again been defeated and seriously injured but the injuries are not expected to be fatal.

Moved, seconded and carried that the workers bequeath the Senate to the Mexican Revolutionists, as they seem to desire a change of government, and where the hot young revolutionaries of the Senate will be in their element amidst the making and unmaking of constitutions.

9. PROVINCIAL FEDERATIONS OF LABOR.

The tendency to form Provincial Federations of Labor is growing. Alberta has decided to follow British Columbia and form a Federation of Labor; a referendum vote is to be taken in Ontario on the question of forming a Provincial Federation of Labor; a meeting is to be held in St. John to discuss the same question for New Brunswick. The meeting will have taken place by the time this is before the Convention. The Trades Congress charters a Provincial Federation of Labor when a majority of the local unions in the Province vote in favor of its formation.

10. LABOR COLLEGE.

With regard to instruction by the Calgary Convention to bring in a report upon the advisability of establishing a school for the education of young men elected thereto by Labor Unions in Canada; the education to be in the fundamental principles of political economy and in the technical processes of industry. Your Executive Committee feel that the object outlined by the resolution is a possibility for the labor unions in Canada to accomplish in the future, but is at present premature. Could the Executive Committee recommend an immediate attempt to organize such an institution they would do so, but in the face of the facts, that, with the tendency to own their Labor Temples in Canada, the workers are busy financing them, with the gradual leading to controlling and owning labor papers, coupled with the many per capita taxes throughout the movement, leads to the conclusion that with the great distances separating the workers in the Dominion and the many financial ventures on hand the very worthy and ambitious desire for a Labor College had better stand at present and the Executive continue to prosecute inquiries for the purpose of, at a more opportune time, laying a concrete report of the cost, revenue needed, etc., of such an institution.

11. THE KRUZ CASE.

At the Calgary Convention this matter was taken up as follows, quoting from report of the proceedings:—

"The hour having arrived for consideration of Resolution No. 74, as a special order of business, the Convention proceeded to deal with it as follows:—

"Resolution No. 74.—By Delegate W. B. Powell, District 18, United Mine Workers:—Whereas, recent decisions in connection with the 'Workman's Compensation Act,' in British Columbia provide: 'That no compensation shall be allowed in the case of death where the plaintiffs at the time of the accident were not residing in the province,' and whereas the aforementioned decision is now being used as a basis of protest in the Province of Alberta and without doubt will be brought forward in other provinces in the Dominion; and whereas, District 18, United Mine Workers of America, in conjunction with District 6, Western Federation of Miners, has made appeal against such ruling to the Privy Council of Great Britain; be it resolved, that a time be fixed on Friday when this matter will receive the special attention of the convention.—Concurred in.

"The following addition was suggested by Solicitor O'Donoghue:—Be it further resolved, that it be an instruction to every delegate at this Convention to bring to the immediate attention of the bodies they represent the danger of the decision in question, and to urge immediate financial assistance to the workers involved.—Carried unanimously.

"Delegates Bancroft and Evans moved:—That this Congress instruct the Executive Council to issue an appeal to all affiliated locals for a 25 cents per capita contribution, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the case that has been transferred to the Privy Council, and which is now a Dominion matter and is the concern of organized labor directly in Canada.

"Amendment by Secretary Draper that the figure '5' be substituted for '25.' Delegate Bancroft offered the figures '10' for '25,' and the question being put was declared carried in favor of asking a 10 cents per capita contribution."

It is with gratification that the Executive Committee can underwrite this with the information that the decision of the Privy Council of Great Britain was a complete victory for the United Mine Workers and Western Federation of Miners who appealed against the decisions, and which victory is of great importance to every province of Canada, and Workmen's Compensation Legislation.

The result of the appeal for financial assistance is tabulated in a separate report.

12. OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The Government, since last we met, has appointed a Special Committee of the House of Commons to investigate the question of Old Age Pension Legislation in Canada and bring in a report.

The Committee has held a preliminary session and much evidence of a private nature has been given. In the circular sent out over the Dominion, two questions are asked, which demand the utmost care in answering, the questions are as follows:—

"The desirability of legislation respecting an old age pension system."

"The necessity of such legislation, taking into account the number of persons, of both sexes, over the age of 65 years, or 70, in your district or within your purview who would be benefited thereby."

The circular has been sent to Municipal Councils, Charitable Associations, Trades and Labor Councils, etc., and, up to date, some very curious statements have been made. The Trades and Labor Congress has repeatedly asked for old age pension legislation for the soldiers of industry who have managed to survive a life of toil and live to a ripe old age. This perhaps, in a measure, would save them from being thrown on the industrial scrap heap or pauperize them in the evening of life when after a life of faithful service they are no longer able to keep up the strain of our present system of industrial servitude.

In spite of the knowledge that can be gained anywhere that the usual conditions of twentieth century civilization, strikes, slums, sweat shop conditions, unemployment, pathetic stories of old people asking for a winter in jail because they have no means of support, exist in Canada to a surprising degree yet several public officials before the investigation was really under way hastened to assure the Committee that there was no necessity for old age pensions in Canada. Take an illustration. Two municipal officials in Toronto stated that no necessity existed for old age pensions; this was after the circular was sent out asking for information. They were supposed to know. About the same time last winter the following appeared in a daily paper in the same city. "The House of Industry is ministering to the wants of 1,400 families who are in distress. These represent about 5,000 individuals who receive aid from that source. Soup and bread are supplied to fourteen different stations in the City and from there distributed to the families in want." Take notice, brothers, of what follows,—
"There are few males among these recipients. A great many of them being old people and many of them sick."

"Superintendent Laughlin states that there is a remarkable number of tuberculosis cases." Further, "The public wards of the city hospitals are full and the City Relief Officer finds it difficult to get accommodation for his applicants for hospital aid."

No doubt this contradiction of the blind statements of arm chair investigators and social reformers can be duplicated elsewhere in this Dominion. To the delegates we would like to impress the necessity of action in the different centres of Canada to offset the advice of these people who can see the necessity of old age pensions, and liberal ones too, for everyone except the wage earners of this Country. Further, the request for the legislation, and the nature of it must be as unanimous as possible from Coast to Coast.

The necessity for old age pensions is past question. The Congress has repeatedly asked for it and much legislation exists in Europe and other countries in the world on the matter.

Your Executive, therefore, recommend that a special committee be appointed at this Convention to submit to the delegates a brief statement of our position and a basis for the legislation. From this, the incoming Executive to be instructed to prepare the case for labor and besides presenting it to the special committee investigating, copies of it shall be sent to all affiliated bodies with the Congress or labor throughout this Dominion so that they may know the position taken and back it up when it comes their turn to speak. This will make for solidarity on the political field on a most important question for the whole Dominion.

In passing, too, it would be well for everyone to watch those who say old age pensions for the workers are unnecessary and would cost too much and see them falling over themselves to support the spending of millions of dollars for naval armament, to make, if the jingoes had their way, more widows and orphans, cripples and overflowing battlefield cemeteries as if they couldn't make these results quick enough with our present industrial system. And all for what, because the financial interests of Germany and Great Britain having gobbled up all the immediate avenues of selling the surplus wealth of the workers, they would now like to scrap over the bones they possess and in so doing sidestep the oncoming march of the workers to power and freedom.

Watch those who are elected to office as the people's representatives when it comes to dollars and cents for the workers. Credit also should be given where it is due to those who fight our battles in any public representative body.

13. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

If there is one phase of legislation more than another which has had the attention of the workers of Canada in recent years it is compensation legislation. A study of the Provincial Executive Committee reports will show the changes taking place in this direction in the various Provinces.

In Ontario, the great manufacturing Province of the Dominion, the big question for settlement is "Workmen's Compensation." The Western Provinces have been fortunate enough to make progress from the old Employers Liability legislation to compensation legislation patterned after the British Compensation Act.

After constant agitation in the direction of amending Ontario's Employers Liability law the officers of the Trades Congress as far back as 1909 came to the conclusion that it was past repair and this was not reached without thorough investigation, in which expert labor opinion was sought from other countries.

The Ontario Executive asked therefore for a Commission to investigate the whole question for the purpose of bringing a new Workmen's Compensation Act into existence along the most modern lines and in accord with the advance and development of our present industrial system. The Prime Minister of Ontario, Sir James Whitney, appointed Sir William Meredith, Ontario's Chief Justice, to

investigate and report to the Government his conclusions for a new Act altogether.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as can be expected, are using every possible effort to have the legislation drawn up as they think it should be and have the Manager of their legal department, Mr. Wegenast, presenting their case, ably supported by the manufacturers whenever he needs evidence to back up the position taken by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The Trades and Labor Congress, through a combined committee, have presented labor's case and much evidence have been given by labor men throughout Ontario. It is now generally conceded that the legislation which will be enacted as the result of the investigation in Ontario will foreshadow Dominion legislation to place employers in the different provinces on an equal basis. Knowing this the, Trades Congress are bending every effort to have the very best Act possible placed upon the Statute Book and the Manufacturers are leaving no stone unturned to shape the legislation.

The Commissioner is, while this Convention is meeting, investigating the matter in Europe and resumes sessions in Toronto in the fall. It is confidently expected that he will report for next Session of the Ontario House in time for the Bill to be presented and passed. At the last Session of the Ontario Parliament the Commissioner made an interim report in which he practically conceded labor's position of State Insurance in connection with the Compensation legislation.

The subject is such a big one in the modern sense that labor's case as presented for the fundamentals of a new Bill is published in full and is in the hands of the Secretary for the delegates, with the principles of the legislation the Manufacturers are asking for. On the Commissioner's return, the representatives handling the case for the Trades and Labor Congress will supplement the brief by detailed argument of the provisions of the new legislation proposed.

Expert actuaries and Workmen's Compensation experts have been before the Commissioner from the United States; and throughout Ontario practical unanimity on the question among the workers is having a powerful effect on the investigation. Many industrial centres are in possession of the case in full and have backed it up splendidly. This fall to complete the case, every part of Ontario, it is intended, where necessary, will be communicated with by the Congress and as up to date political solidarity of the workers on the question has been gratifying, a complete case and complete demand of the workers in this Province is the ambition of the representatives handling the case.

We do not minimize the danger of having only one labor member in the House; but circumstances are so shaping themselves as to indicate that a real good piece of legislation is on its way, very late it is true, but nevertheless acceptable when it arrives.

It is the least your Executive Committee can do, to add their congratulations to the many already expressed to the Committee handling Labor's case.

The case as published is to be supplemented by a few details; be we commend every delegate to take one back with him for careful perusal.

The big fight will be as to whether the workers in Ontario should contribute to a State Compensation Fund and the evidence is all against the claim of the Manufacturers, that they should, even their own expert.

14. IMMIGRATION.

Immigration is one of those questions which have, for a number of years, called for constant communication with heads of Government departments having supervision of this matter. Change of government might be expected to bring about change of view in regard to Dominion questions and the question of immigration with the policy finally to be adopted by the new government would appear to be still a matter of considerable doubt.

In this connection strong representations have been made by those to whom the workers of Canada have found themselves opposed both in principle and policy, and serious attempts have undoubtedly been made to secure what amounts to a reversal of the previous policy as it is related to restrictions and regulations.

Some of these appeals have apparently been successful—such for instance, as the granting of bonuses to agents who shipped emigrants to the city of Toronto. In order to divert the stream from the city to the land the bonus was previously withdrawn from those shipping Toronto-bound emigrants; but in response to the demands of the manufacturing interests it has been renewed.

The necessity of being in possession of landing money was also withdrawn in regard to persons landing up to July 31st of this year, and going to assured employment of any kind. It is also withdrawn in regard to persons going to railroad construction work and arriving up to September 30th of this year. The effect of these withdrawals undoubtedly means an absolutely open door during the periods named.

Probably the most spectacular thing which has occurred in immigration circles has been the flight from coast to coast in Canada of the new "apostle of immigration" in the person of Mr. Arthur Hawkes, Special Commissioner of Immigration. He made a car-window examination of conditions in the Dominion, met several Boards of Trade, addressed a few Canadian Clubs, met some "captains of industry" and also some industrious political captains. He subsequently spent one month in Britain and his work and interviews while there, are on file with us; and now we have his report and recommendations to the Government.

From the nature of his connections in Britain and the continued "patting on the back" of those very agencies which have previously been discredited and largely crippled by the Canadian restrictions we were prepared for the wholesale recommendations that these agencies be given the blessing of the Government and a renewal of their old-time privilege to "dump." Mr. Hawkes' recommendations along this line are accompanied by satirical references to the relations of previous Government officials to this phase of the question, and he openly condemns the absence of those representatives from the famous Kinloch-Cooke Conference—a matter which was commended in a previous report to this Congress—and apparently he is so little appraised of the history of that conference and all that preceded it, that he did not know that their absence was only consonant with their dignity as representatives of Canada, unless Messrs. Kinloch-Cooke, David C. Lamb, and a swarm of other "specialists" were to be allowed to order and direct and dictate the policy of the Canadian people on this question.

There is not space in this report to criticise in detail the voluminous "report" of Mr. Hawkes, which will undoubtedly receive some attention from the delegates to the 1912 convention of this Congress, but two matters contained therein should be referred to.

The policy of the Government in sending delegates to Britain is commended by Mr. Hawkes. These have been known as "farmer delegates;" but he suggests, and argues for the adoption of a scheme whereby the various Boards of Trade shall select the individual to be sent. We have knowledge and samples of the misleading and evasive literature circulated by many of these bodies, and it is a fact that the industrial situation across the country is gradually developing a fight between the workers and their operations in seeking to flood their respective areas with surplus labor in the interests of the "get-rich-quick" membership usually to be found associated with these Boards of Trade. Having regard to these facts, which can be plentifully substantiated, it is certain that few more heinous suggestions could be made to any Government than that the Boards of Trade in this country should have their agents on the Government pay-roll, and have official recognition for the schemes to which they would be committed.

Another suggestion is in connection with a proposed Canadian Government building or headquarters in London which should contain the offices of all the

various departments operating in Britain, both of the Provinces and of the Dominion and, Mr. Hawkes naively suggests—of *Canadian business firms*. Here again Mr. Hawkes ignores a piece of past history when the occupation by an alleged Canadian business firm of an office in the same building as the Superintendent of Canadian Emigration, was the cause of such disclosure as resulted in the removal from office of a previous incumbent, and this Congress has on file a large number of affidavits indicating a most undesirable connection between the Government department and such firms.

Then again the intending emigrant, knowing that such a building was a Canadian Government building, would not at all times be able to differentiate between information given in one room of the building and that received in another to which he might be attracted by glowing advertisements; and while the suggestion is one which will be hailed with glee by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, it is certainly true that no government, unless it is prepared for an abundance of trouble, will give any attention to such an unwise suggestion as the housing in a Government building of any privately managed corporation.

We direct the attention of this Convention to these and other suggestions which the Government has received in the nature of a Report, which would appear to be largely a collection of pre-conceived theories rather than a record of conditions discovered.

During the year a number of cases of misrepresentation have been brought to the notice of your Committee. The appeal for 500 girls during the strike in Toronto, the alleged scarcity of bricklayers during a Manitoba winter, and the inducements to mechanics offered by Boards of Trade in which much higher wages than those actually paid were advertised.

The object in most cases is a desire to have such surplus labor as would render ineffective any attempt on the part of the local workers to cope with an increasing cost of living, or to improve their condition by a shortening of the hours of toil.

To Mr. W. R. Trotter your Executive Council is indebted for the valuable information supplied relative to the question of immigration. His untiring efforts in keeping a close watch on the agencies concerned in establishing a wholesale *dumping policy* of immigrants into Canada, is commendable in the extreme, and merits the thanks of both the organized and the unorganized workers of Canada.

15. BRITISH LABOR AFFAIRS.

The reports which the people of Canada receive of the doings of our Brother workers across the herring pond are so brief, and so often come through the most unfriendly channels that misunderstandings and misconceptions are inevitable, unless other channels of communication are found whereby a first hand knowledge of each other's struggles may be gained.

It will be remembered how it was heralded throughout the world after the Miners' strike that labor leaders in Britain had said practically that strikes were not worth while.

Mr. Keir Hardie was freely quoted as one. In answer to an inquiry by the Secretary of the Congress as to the truth of the reports, and for a statement as to the operations of the Labor Movement in the British Isles during the past year, James Keir Hardie sends the following illuminating statement which your Executive Committee are pleased to submit to this Convention and which will be read, we hope, by the workers of the entire Dominion as showing the outstanding features of last year's labor operations in Great Britain.

THE REAL POSITION OF J. K. HARDIE, M.P.

"I have never said, nor has any other responsible labor leader here ever said, that 'strikes are not worth while.' Nor is it true I have 'changed my

mind' in regard to strikes. My position has always been that however effective the strike may be in securing improvements in the condition of Labor, it becomes doubly effective when backed up by political action. There is no need for me to argue the statement that an increase in wages won by a strike during a time of good trade is frequently taken away when trade is bad. This, however, does not apply to changes made by Parliament, although even a Parliamentary enactment is of little use unless its enforcement is seen to by a strongly organized Trade Union. I do not therefore pit the one against the other, but say that each is supplementary and complementary to the other. I hope this is clear. Further, I have stated that while the strike may secure small reforms for the worker, it can never solve the industrial problem. The conquest of political power alone can do that."

LABOR STRUGGLES.

"In August of last year, the Seamen and the Quay Side workers entered upon a movement for improving their conditions. All the great ports were affected and very substantial gains were won all along the line. In not a single case did the men fail. What made the outbreak remarkable was the solidarity of the workers in all the trades and occupations affected. The employers tried the old game of settlement with a portion of the workers in the hope of getting them to resume work and leave the others to be beaten in detail. To the credit of every grade of labor, however, be it said, that in no single instance did this bribe succeed. The motto of the workers was 'all or none,' and, therefore, even those who secured a settlement of their grievances remained staunch and loyal until the whole of their comrades who were out had also been victorious. The result gave great heartening to the whole working class movement, although, as I shall show later on the jubilation was a bit premature.

Whilst the Transport Workers' strike was on, in August, 1911, a conference of Railway men was held to consider what their attitude should be. In 1907, the Railway men threatened a national strike, but before it broke out their leaders were induced by the Government to accept a conciliation scheme. In August of last year this scheme had been in operation for four years, and had proved a perfect swindle. As a result, the Railway men were also ripe for action. There are four different unions of Railway Workers, but on this occasion they agreed to act together to make the movement a joint one. The railway companies, even under the conciliation scheme, had refused to meet the permanent officials of the men's unions, and had insisted that only men actually working in the service of the railway companies could be members of the Conciliation Board. Taking advantage of the situation the railway men, in August last, formulated a demand that the Companies should recognize their Union officials and meet them in negotiations between themselves and their employers, and declared that unless their demand was immediately granted a general strike would result.

The Government got thoroughly alarmed at the prospect which this involved, and the Prime Minister invited the chairmen of the different railway companies to meet him in conference. The conference was held, and the statement laid before the Government on behalf of the companies was to the effect, that only one-third of the railway workers were Trade Unionists, and that whilst these might come out on strike, the two-thirds who were non-unionists would continue at work, and that if the Government would give sufficient protection to this scab labor the companies would be able to maintain a—perhaps modified—but quite efficient train service. The Prime Minister at once pledged himself to place the whole civil and military forces of the Crown behind the railway companies.

When this was made known through the press it caused a tremendous sensation. The next day the leaders of the men also met the Prime Minister by appointment and put their case before him.

RECOGNITION OF THE UNION.

Instead of pledging the Government to aid the men in securing their most moderate demands which, I repeat, were only that their Trade Union leaders should be recognized by the railway companies, Mr. Asquith tried to bully them into calling the strike off by a threat to use the troops against them. This, instead of frightening the men only angered them and the strike notices were immediately issued. That same day the British army was mobilized, armed with ball cartridge and machine guns and dispersed to various parts of the country and placed at the disposal of the railway companies to be used as they thought fit for the protection of their lines.

The strike notice took effect on Friday and by Saturday practically the whole of the employees on all the principal railways, union and non-union alike, had struck work. The effect was paralysing and the Government then set to work to find a way out, and in the end an agreement was arrived at whereby the men won their point and returned to work victorious. The old conciliation scheme was amended and the officials recognized, and for the past four or five months one railway company after another has been discussing schedules of wages and conditions of employment, the result being that the wages bill of the five principal railway companies has been increased by not less than £500,000 (\$2,500,000). The membership of the unions has been trebled, and in some cases almost quadrupled, and a scheme of amalgamation by which three of them are federating into one is in process of being carried through.

MINERS NEXT.

The miners were the next to take the field. Since the great strike of 1893 the miners of the entire coal-field of Great Britain have been working under wages boards under which an equal number of employers and Trade Union officials met to arrange a wage agreement to run for a period ranging from three to five years. For the purpose of these Boards the country was divided into four districts, Scotland, being one, Durham and Northumberland another, Lancashire, Yorkshire and the Midlands constituting a third and South Wales a fourth. Each of these districts made their own agreements and as a consequence there is some variation in the rates of wages paid in the different districts. The object of the '93 strike was to secure a fixed minimum wage irrespective of market prices, and the wages and prices obtaining in 1878-9 were taken as a basis upon which to add percentages. During the nineteen years that have passed since the great strike the minimum rates have been improved by from 35% over the '79 prices in Wales, to as much as 50% in other districts. These be it remembered are the minima below which wages cannot be reduced during the currency of the wage agreement. It was found however in practice that despite the wage agreement, the actual earnings of the colliers were often at starvation rates. Extras had been cut down, and owing to overcrowding and bad management men, though kept full time below ground, were not able to earn anything like full wages. Thus, in the South Wales coal field there were from 12,000 to 20,000 underground workers earning a pound a week and less, and the same state of things more or less obtained in all the other districts. As a consequence there was much unrest in the coal field, and after a series of national conferences had been held to consider matters, a schedule of wages was drawn up for each district which started at 5/- a day for labourers, rising to 7/- and 7/6 a day for coal hewers. These, be it remembered, were to be the minimum rates and were to be guaranteed, that is to say, a collier who was kept underground for eight hours a day and who through cause for which he himself was not responsible had not earned his minimum, was to receive his full wage just the same. This was the point which the employers fought most bitterly, although in the end, in order to avoid a strike, the Lancashire and Yorkshire and Midland districts generally offered to concede the point.

Here, once more, there was shown a wonderful degree of solidarity, and no district would settle until all were brought in. As the South Wales and Scotch mine owners refused to concede the point a general national strike was declared and on the last day of February every collier in Great Britain brought his tools to bank. The strike lasted six weeks, whereas no one thought it would last ten days. It transpired, however, that all the big railway companies and industrial concerns and municipalities, foreseeing the possibility of a strike, had laid in huge stocks of coal with the result that things went on pretty much as before with every collier in the country playing. This however, could not continue for ever and in the end the Government were forced to act, and finally passed a minimum wage bill through all its stages embodying the principle for which the men had been contending, but without specifying what the amount of the wage should be. Wages Boards, with an independent chairman, were set up in every district to decide the wages, and these have now given their awards.

The men have not gained everything for which they were contending, but the outcome is a very substantial addition indeed to their earning capacity, the most important item being the payment of full wages for every day the men are kept below ground. It takes a collier to appreciate fully the importance of this point.

LONDON DECLARES STRIKE.

As I write the great transport strike in London is slowly dragging itself along. It has now lasted nine weeks. It arose out of the failure of the employers to keep the agreements come to with their work people in August last year. Only about 25% of the firms have been paying the scale of wages then agreed upon, and the arrears which have been thus accumulating amount to over £450,000(\$2,250,000). This illustrates what I meant when I said that a victory won by Trade Union effort is a somewhat hazardous and precarious triumph. In the case of the miners and the railway workers the men know exactly what has been got, and every employer is compelled by law to pay it. There is no such legal status to bind the transport workers although their agreement, by the way, was countersigned by a representative of the Board of Trade, but it is only binding on those employers who care to observe it. The suffering in the East End of London is too awful to think about. About 400,000 men, women and children are being slowly starved and the scenes can only be equalled by those which take place amongst the peasantry of Russia and India during a great famine. The Government in this case has refused to act, because the employers have succeeded, through the protection given by the Government by means of police and military to get in a very large supply of scab labour.

THE POLITICAL SIDE.

So much for the industrial side of the working class movement. Let us look for a moment at its political side. In every one of these struggles the Labour Party in Parliament has been championing the cause of the men and moulding and shaping the legislative proposals which have come before Parliament for the settlement of the disputes so as to make them as effective as possible. In this connection it has to be borne in mind that the House of Commons consists of 670 members of whom only 42 are Labour men. The result of the strikes has been to give a great stimulus to the political side of the movement. As the members of your Convention are doubtless aware the Labor Party is formed of an alliance between Socialists and Trades Unionists on the basis of absolute political independence. The Labour Party is financed by a small *per capita* tax on the membership of all its affiliated societies. It has 1,400,000 Trades Unionists and 90,000 Socialists affiliated. It has its own separate political organisation in the country and sits as a separate political party in Parliament. The social legislation of the Government of which so much has been heard at home and abroad—including

Mr. Lloyd George's Budget—, Old Age Pensions and now the Insurance Scheme, are the direct outcome of the presence of the Labour Party.

These were not initiated by the Party but were brought forward by the Government as a means of retaining the allegiance of the working class to the Liberals. The action of the Government, however, in turning out the military during the Railway dispute and refusing to put the scale of wages into the Miners Minimum Wage Act have counteracted any beneficial effects which their social legislation was intended to produce, and a great awakening is now going on all over the country. We have a small section of Syndicalists who have come into prominence of late but with the exception of Mr. Tom Mann these do not repudiate political action. At nearly every Parliamentary vacancy which has occurred this year the Labour Party has put forward its nominee to fight both Liberal and Tory. We have fought six of these by-elections and although defeated in every case yet the vote for our candidates has always shown a considerable increase where a comparison could be made with former contests. The position here therefore of the working class movement is distinctly hopeful. In some cases Trade Union funds have been drained by reason of the strikes, but as an offset against that the militant spirit of the Trades Unions rank and file has been strengthened and developed enormously, and it is the fighting spirit which tells in the end.

The political side of the movement has also been quickened and the eyes of the workers are being opened to the fact that *both the old parties are primarily capitalist parties.* The result of this cannot be all seen in a day. Old party allegiances are hard to break and without effective organisation it is difficult to win elections, but the party tie is loosening and the organization is improving. Socialism is now the accepted creed of practically every young Trades Unionist and independent political action is the principal method upon which he relies to achieve his end. The Labour Party has linked up all the Unions into one force for political action, and the example thus set is being followed for industrial purposes also. The workers are learning that unity is the secret of success, and that whilst they have a whole world to gain, they have nothing to lose but their chains.

J. KEIR HARDIE.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion your Executive request that you give your best abilities and endeavors to the consideration of the many questions that will come before you for attention. The workers of Canada look to you in your Annual Parliament to voice their sentiments and requirements by resolution to be followed up by persistent agitation before other quorums. While it is desired that you should have as much pleasure as possible out of your visit, it must be remembered that we are all sent here on the serious business of our fellow trade unionists, and that the best possible attention should be given to every phase of the matters that come before us. We recommend that the business of the Congress be taken up in earnest at the very outset, and not be left for a hurried consideration during the last few hours of the Convention.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. WATTERS, President.

FRED BANCROFT, Vice President.

P. M. DRAPER, Secretary-Treasurer.

Executive Council, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

GENTLEMEN:—Your Executive Committee for the Province of Alberta reports having interviewed Premier Sifton and the Legislative Assembly in the city of Edmonton in regard to legislation affecting organized labor in this Province.

Among the many desirable measures deemed necessary for the immediate well being of wage-workers which were brought before the Government's notice were the following legislative demands:—

The elimination of the thirty foot clause in the "Workmen's Compensation Act of 1908" along with other amendments.

Legislation affecting the erecting of scaffolding and buildings with ample provision for safety devices.

An act prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age, and the fencing of machinery.

Clauses to be incorporated in the Municipalities Act of Alberta:—

1. Providing for the tenants franchise.
2. Fair wage.
3. The abolition of property qualifications for all civic offices.
4. Abolition of the Poll Tax.

Eight hours day on all Government work (contracts, etc.).

Legislation prohibiting Asiatics being employed on licensed premises.

The weekly payment of wages.

The establishment of a Provincial Department of Labor.

The usual evasive replies were given by the Honorable gentlemen, which same we were quite prepared to hear and the ultimate outcome of our visit was a promise (at this date not fulfilled) that the Government would abolish the Poll Tax.

Acting in conjunction with another delegation of trade unionists (Barbers), we interviewed Premier Sifton on December 6th, and presented a petition asking for an "Early Closing of Shops Act" to be introduced during the session. This much was acceded to, and the Act is now on the Statute Books of the Province.

A strong movement was started in Southern Alberta in support of C. M. O'Brien, M.P.P., Fortnightly Payment of Wages Bill, and numerous petitions were extensively signed urging the enactment of same.

The usual dose was administered by the Alberta Government after the Bill had received its second reading—killed in committee, some individual member representing a farmers' constituency "moved that the committee rise" without reporting back to the house.

The idea of a Provincial Federation of Labor has not been allowed to die, and at this date we are pleased to report the organization of the Alberta Federation of Labor.

There has been an agitation among the organized farmers of this Province to get into closer touch with the wage-workers of the industrial centres, and at a joint meeting of farmers and trade unionists held in Lethbridge, last April, a resolution was adopted urging the early formation of a Federation of Labor, and that the farmers unions be invited to affiliate.

On June 14th, a convention was held at Lethbridge with an attendance of forty-one (41) delegates.

The United Farmers of Alberta were represented by twelve delegates, among whom were President Tregellis and Vice-President Quincy.

The United Mine Workers were strong in attendance having President Stubbs of District 18 among the number.

The utmost harmony prevailed, and after discussing the proposed organization, a motion moved by G. Howell of Calgary, "That we do permanently organize a Provincial Federation of Labor" was put to the Convention and carried unanimously.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President, J. O. Jones, U.M.W. of A., Hillcrest.

Vice-Presidents: W. J. Tregellis, United Farmers, Calgary; T. M. Hughes, T. & L. Council, Edmonton; G. Howell, T. & L. Council, Calgary; H. Quincy, United Farmers, Noble; D. McNabb, T. & L. Congress, Lethbridge; J. Thompson, T. & L. Council, Medicine Hat.

Secretary-Treasurer, L. T. English, Typos., Lethbridge.

The Convention adjourned to meet in Medicine Hat on the second Friday in June, 1913.

Your committee assisted in the formation of the new organization, and we recommend the granting of a charter.

This will be the last time our report will come before you, and we take great pleasure in announcing our demise.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. SYMONDS, *Vice-President*,

T. J. HUGHES, Edmonton.

D. M. McNABB, Lethbridge.

G. HOWELL, Calgary.

Executive Committee.

Lethbridge, June 15th, 1912.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

To the Officers and Delegates Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in Convention Assembled:—

Your Executive Committee for Saskatchewan is enabled to report substantial progress in the matter of Labor Legislation. The Committee accompanied by two members of the Regina Trade Council (Messrs Withy and Peake) met the Hon. J. A. Calder, Acting Premier and the Hon. A. P. McNab, Minister of Municipal Affairs, by appointment February 6th, 1912, requesting the Government's consideration of the following legislative program:—

1. Grand Trunk Pacific strike and lockout.
2. An Act compelling employers when advertising for labor to state in said advertisement if a strike or lockout is in progress.
3. Amendment to the Railway Act providing for the payment of a fair wage and the observance of the prevailing hours of labor in the operation of railways receiving provincial aid or chartered by the Provincial Government.
4. An Act providing for a fair wage schedule being inserted in all Provincial Government contracts.
5. An Act providing for safety in the erection of scaffolding and appointment of qualified inspector.
6. Amendment to Cities' Act abolishing property qualification for municipal candidates and extending the hours of polling from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock p.m.
7. Abolition of election deposit for provincial candidates and substituting therefore a petition signed by 100 qualified voters.
8. An act for the protection of the public providing for the free examination and issuance of certificate of health to employees engaged in restaurants, bakeries and confectionery establishments.
9. Amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act providing for the insurance of employees.

10. Amendment to the Factories Act bringing Chinese laundries within the provisions of the Act.
11. An Act providing for the weekly payment of wages in currency.
12. An Act prohibiting the employment of children for wages under the age of 14 years in any capacity whatsoever.
13. An Act prohibiting the employment of white girls or females by Orientals in restaurants, laundries, etc.
14. Resolution calling for the Union label on all Government printing.
15. An Act providing for a uniform system of plumbing throughout the province and the examination and licensing of competent workmen.
16. Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act providing for the taking of immediate evidence in cases of accident.

The Ministers made many observations and inquiries during the presentation of each subject and the presence of Mr. Molloy, Superintendent of the Bureau of Labor indicated, as was afterwards proven, that the Government was favorably inclined on matters touching labor.

During the Legislation Session which followed "An Act for the protection of persons employed in the construction of Building (Scaffolding Act)" was made law, as was also "An Act to prevent the employment of female labor in certain capacities" ("No person shall employ in any capacity any white woman or girl or permit any white woman or girl to reside or lodge in, or to work in, or, save as a bona fide customer in a public apartment thereof only, to frequent any restaurant, laundry or other place of business or amusement, owned, kept or managed by any Japanese, Chinaman or other Oriental person") penalty \$100 fine or in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding two months.

Cities and Towns Act was amended abolishing property qualification for Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen, and in cities polling time to close at eight p.m. instead of five p.m. as formerly.

Railway Act was amended by including the "Operation" of railways receiving Government aid as well as "construction" in the fair wage clause.

By Order in Council the Union Label is to appear on all Government printing where practicable.

"An Act to Regulate the employment of children and for the protection thereof," was drafted, but adjournment of the House prevented further action being taken and this now becomes a matter for the incoming Executive to follow up.

In relation to the Workman's Compensation Act, the Government is undertaking to investigate and prepare some insurance feature that will enable injured workmen to recover compensation when assessed in all cases, and at the same time give protection to employers against exorbitant insurance rates.

In the matter of the Grand Trunk Pacific lockout and strike, Mr. Calder, speaking for the Government claimed that while endorsing the claims of the men as set forth and recommended by the Board of Conciliation, the Government did not think it desirable to retard railway expansion by withholding provincial aid as requested. Meanwhile the company continues flouting public opinion supposed to be created and made potent in support of awards given by a Board constituted by application of the much vaunted Lemieux Act.

Organization of Trades is progressing fairly well throughout the province and wage increases, together with a shortening of hours, have been recorded during the 1912 season, notably in the building and printing trades.

In the disastrous cyclone which struck Regina on June 30th, a number of working men lost heavily, but few met with serious bodily injury, and all, especially in the building trades have been compensated somewhat by the extra work necessitated in removing and rebuilding the wreckage.

In conclusion, we recommend to Congress that a declaration of no uncertain character be made in Convention on the "Oriental Bill" above quoted, for a certain percentage of population are not alive to the need for such legislation,

and certain property interests are encouraging Chinamen and Japs in violating the Saskatchewan Act. Two convictions in the city of Moose Jaw have been appealed to a higher court and are now pending.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. SOMERVILLE, *Vice-President*,

WM. McALLISTER,

G. H. MERLIN,

JOHN McGRATH,

Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, :—

GENTLEMEN:—Your executive committee for the Province of Manitoba desires to submit the following report for the year 1911–1912:—

On account of having accepted a position outside the Province Brother H. Taylor ceased to be a member of the executive and the Brandon Trades and labor council elected Bro. W. H. Head to act in his stead.

In our report for the year 1910–1911 we were unable to report practically any legislative gain, and were compelled to report a very brief reply from the Government to the lengthy memorial we submitted to them during the Session of 1911. However on this occasion although the results are not as good as we desired, we at least are able to report a small tangible legislative gain, in the enactment of a bill known as the Building Trade Protection Act, which provides for the regulation and inspection of scaffolding, and that the Government reply to our memorial, although unsatisfactory to us on most of the questions was the most complete we have ever received, as it dealt with every question in the memorial.

Your executive adopted the same course as that of last year, namely the choosing from among the large number of questions referred to us by the 27th Session of Congress, those questions we thought most important. These with certain proposals of the Trades Councils made nine questions upon which we asked for legislation. Your executive is of the opinion that much better results would accrue if we further concentrated our efforts on a few of the most important questions, instead of spreading our efforts over so many different questions at the one time.

A delegation composed of your Executive the Legislative Committee of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, the Brandon Trades and Labor Council and other representative Labor men waited upon the acting Premier the Hon. C. H. Campbell for the purpose of submitting our platform of proposed legislation which was desired to be enacted during the Session of this year.

The delegation was received with the usual courtesy and careful consideration promised.

The demands of the delegation and the Government reply are as follows and need no comment:

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

- (1) An act to create a Labor Bureau and the establishment of a government operated employment Bureau.
- (2) The factory Act to be amended to include Chinese Laundries.
- (3) The enactment of a shops act similar to the Shops Act of the Province of Ontario.

(4) Legislation requiring Street Ry. companies to equip street cars with the most approved safety appliances; to abolish running boards common on open cars, and in case of accident the car on which the accident occurs to be taken in charge by some responsible person and no repairs allowed until after having been inspected by some competent person.

(5) Legislation Governing the erection of scaffolds and floors, for the purpose of preventing the loss of life and physical injury that occurs in the erection of buildings, especially the modern steel structures.

(6) That an inquest be held in every case of sudden or violent death.

(7) An act prohibiting the employment of white females in Chinese restaurants, or other employment.

(8) Abolition of the deposit now required to be put up by candidates in Provincial Elections.

With this memorial a draft bill was handed to the Government which provided for the regulation and inspection of the erection of Scaffolding and floors on new buildings.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

W. H. REEVE, Esq., Chairman Legislative Committee of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, City.

My dear Mr. Reeve:—Pursuant to your request on behalf of the Trades and Labor Councils of this Province made to me and the request made to Mr. Campbell by the delegates, who waited upon him, the Government has decided to introduce a bill in the present legislature almost identical with the draft bill which you submitted to me with your memorial. Notice has been given of the introduction of it by myself on behalf of the Government and the bill is now in the hands of the Printer and will be pressed forward as soon as it is ready.

With regard to the other matters mentioned in the memorial, the creation of a Labor Bureau is under consideration by the Minister of Agriculture. We do not think it is practicable to put the question of the employment of labor under a Government Bureau as a monopoly. We do not think it can be worked out successfully that way, but we see no difficulty in the Government operating through the Department of Agriculture a labor bureau in the city of Winnipeg, and we hope the Minister will be able to organize something along that line.

The request that the Factory Act be amended to include Chinese Laundries is in our opinion, covered by the Public Health Act.

The enactment of a shops Act, as requested is met by the provisions of the Act now in force in this Province, which I believe Mr. Campbell explained to the delegation.

The request for legislation dealing with the equipment of Street Railway Companies will be met by the Provisions of the Public Utilities Act.

The request that an inquest be held in case of sudden and violent death is recognized as reasonable, and will be complied with in all cases where request is made upon the Attorney Generals department in case the coroner, acting under the department, should think that an inquest need not be held.

The request regarding the employment of white females in oriental restaurants, etc., and other places of this character, is one that we do not think should be dealt with by Legislation.

The request for the abolition of the deposit now required of candidates in provincial elections was discussed with Mr. Campbell, and it does not yet appear to the Government to be desirable to do this.

The bill dealing with the protection of workmen upon building and construction work is a very important matter in your memorial and it deals with the most important feature that an act can deal with namely the preservation of the life of a workman.

I am pleased that we have been able to meet the views of your organizations as fully as we have done. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. R. COLDWELL, *Minister of Education.*

While perhaps, somewhat outside the scope of this department your Executive considers that the history of the civic light and power question in Winnipeg worthy of mention in this report, after considerable agitation and hard fighting a by-law was carried in favor of building a Civic Light and Power Plant, organized opposition on the part of the big interest exerted all in its power to frustrate the success of this scheme. In spite of this opposition, however, the plant is now in full operation thanks being due in no small measure to the very active support which the scheme has had from organized labor. At the beginning of the agitation the Winnipeg Electric Company who held the monopoly, charged 20c per kilowatt hour for light.

When the civic plant was ready for operation the price had been reduced to 10c. The city decided to sell light at cost and fixed the rate at 3c, per kilowatt hour, which rate the Electric Company was compelled to meet with a like cut. In addition the minimum charge per month has been reduced from \$1.00 to 50c.

The City of Brandon is also coming to the front in municipal ownership, as they have now under construction a municipally owned street railway system.

The City also reports splendid activity in the labor movement, several new local unions having been recently organized, and altogether the movement is in a healthy condition in Brandon.

Your Executive is of the opinion that our legislative demands could be handled more satisfactorily and with better results by a provincial federation of labor, and efforts will be made in the near future to organize such a federation in this Province.

In conclusion we desire to say, that although each year with our system of begging for legislation we succeed occasionally in having certain scraps of favorable legislation handed out to us, it is time the worker realized his great voting power and used it in his own interest. It is only by so doing that the great mass of the people will cease to be beggars from the class conscious few. Every effort should be put forth in an endeavor to put a group of working-men in the Dominion and Provincial Houses.

Respectfully submitted,

R. S. WARD, *Vice-President.*

R. A. RIGG.

H. IRWIN.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

OTTAWA, July 20, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of the Labor Congress of Canada:—

FELLOW WORKERS:—The Executive beg to submit the following as their report:—

On June 19th, the annual interview took place with Premier Whitney and some of the members of the Cabinet, being introduced by their Hamilton colleague, A. Studholme, M.P.P. The interview was quite cordial in its character and the representations of the delegates listened to with attention. A copy of each resolution as presented was left with the Premier for his consideration.

As to actual legislation secured, the only apparent piece at this time seems to be an Act limiting the extent of hours in which a street railway employee may work, a subject introduced by J. Gibbons, Toronto Street Railway Employees Business Agent. The following being a copy:—

1. The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act is amended by inserting the following as section 58a:

"58a (1)—The board may regulate the hours during which conductors and motormen employees of a street railway company may be required or permitted to work, but in no case shall an employee be permitted to work more than six days in a week or ten hours per day, and whenever practicable and reasonable such ten hours' work shall be performed within twelve consecutive hours.

"(2)—The power conferred by subsection 1 may be exercised notwithstanding the provisions of any agreement between a municipal corporation and a railway company as to hours of labor.

"(3)—Every company which, and every director, superintendent, manager or officer of a company who contravenes the provisions of any order of the board made under the authority of subsection 1, or contravenes any of the provisions of this Act shall for each contravention incur a penalty of not less than \$100 and not more than \$250, recoverable under the Ontario Convictions Act."

The deputation was composed of the following: A Studholme, M.P.P., F. Bancroft, J. Bruce, J. Simpson, J. Bennett, L. Worthall, G. Sangster, J. Gibbons, R. Elliott, G. Crammond and W. Lodge of the Executive.

The following matters were presented to which an unofficial reply was received:

The Fair Wage Clause on all buildings to which the Province contribute financially or otherwise. A request for the co-operative system of technical education, a request for more factory inspectors, one for every industrial centre, uniformity for the inspection and installation of sanitary appliances, objection to Orientals being employed on licensed premises, a plea for the eight hour shift, where the continuous twenty-four hour is worked, medical and sanitary inspection for mining and lumber camps, against eviction of workmen from their dwellings whilst a strike is in progress, improved sanitary conditions for the metal foundries, amendment to the Assessment Act to permit municipalities to tax improvement values at a lower rate than land values, abolition of the present system of barber colleges, compulsory that the most up-to-date safety appliances be provided for electrical workers engaged in the generation and transmission of electric power, making it illegal to discriminate against a worker because of his Trade Union affiliation, asked that nominees of labor organizations should be appointed as Justices of the Peace, request that the barber and barber shops should come under inspection to guarantee sanitary conditions.

This being the only means that labor here, has yet learned of getting desirable legislation, your Executive put forth its best efforts, and would thank those who supplemented the deputation and so ably assisted them in presenting the resolutions pertaining to provincial matters.

Respectfully submitted,

Sgd. ROBERT ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM WORRELL,
GEO. CRAMMOND,
WM. LODGE, Vice-President.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Montreal, July 30th, 1912.

To the Delegates of the Labor Congress of Canada:—

GENTLEMEN:—In presenting our report for the year 1911-12, permit us to say that again this year the labor movement has progressed notably both in the number of new organizations founded and in the constant numerical increase of members in our different organizations.

From a political standpoint, however, we have suffered a double defeat during the last election on the part of our comrades N. Arcaud, of the Carpenters and Joiners, and G. R. Brunet, of the United Pressmen. We regret to say that uncontrollable circumstances had created a slight split in the ranks of the labor political party which has assuredly much contributed to turn two almost certain victories into two defeats.

We have much pleasure to state that our devoted comrade Alphonse Verville, the sympathetic labor member for Maisonneuve Division was re-elected for the third time to the Federal Government; we can but rejoice at his new victory, for this time his opponent was one of the strongest he ever had, in this way that on many occasions he fought for the laboring class and that he is one of the most popular men in the Maisonneuve Division. Mr. Verville has also been appointed lately Rector of the Technical School of Montreal, and the management committee desirous of proving that they recognize the worth and rights of the laborers have chosen him as secretary-treasurer of this important institution.

In January last, your Executive Committee, composed of Fred Robert and O. Proulx, accompanied by brothers Gus. Francq, J. W. Foster, G. R. Brunet, J. Albert, N. Arcaud and J. McClelland, went on a delegation to Quebec and presented the Provincial Cabinet with the following amendments:—

Resolution No. 1: Education.—We believe it is our duty to reiterate our demand for uniformity of books and free education. Moreover, if the Bill to be presented to this House by the member Finnie, concerning compulsory education, applies only to Protestant schools, we ask the Government to extend its application to Catholic schools.

The Prime Minister, considering that this resolution was presented under a different form, said it was most worthy of serious study on the part of the Government. We may add that the Finnie Bill, asking for free and compulsory education remained on the Orders and Proceedings and was not even studied. Frankly, we must say that the Government falls back on this measure and that it does not care to pronounce itself on this important question. We are under the impression that individually all the ministers—or at least the majority of the ministers—are in favor of this measure but as it has been made a religious question in our province, all goes to show that they wont dare tackle it for a long time to come. The rightfulness of this claim is so well admitted that the monthly school fee has been suppressed in all schools under the control of the Catholic School Commission of Montreal. It is as ever a half measure which gives but a half satisfaction.

Resolution No. 2.—Whereas the growth of industries in the Province of Quebec becomes more and more manifest, and whereas the duties of our manufacture inspectors become more and more difficult, owing to the restrained number of inspectors and the great area to be covered; be it resolved that this Executive ask the Provincial Legislature to appoint a foundry inspector, three manufacture inspectors and that the duties of all inspectors extend to scaffold inspection and that they be chosen among organized labor members. The Government acknowledges the rightfulness of this claim and we firmly believe that before long two new inspectors will be appointed, one of whom would be foundry inspector.

Resolution No. 3: Municipal Autonomy.—Whereas the city of Montreal is restrained by its charter from exercising the necessary powers to solve all the civic problems and whereas the laboring class has, in the past, suffered from this restriction, be it resolved that the Executive of the Labor Congress of Canada for the Province of Quebec respectfully beg the Legislature of this Province to enact such legislation as will grant a greater autonomy to the city of Montreal.

On this question the Government declares itself willing to grant the greatest possible autonomy to the cities of our Province, but remarks that in different circumstances, members of the Municipal Council, themselves, after taking a favorable stand on the measure, came and asked the Government not to pass it.

That we knew long ago, but we are pleased to here it repeated by authorized persons.

Resolution No. 4: Eight-Hour Day.—Whereas the Provincial Legislature has granted the labor hours in the cotton manufactures, and whereas experience has shown that in the interest of the employer and of the employee, a man must not work more than eight hours a day, and whereas we believe it is the duty of the Government to give the example to the other employers concerning a reform of such great importance, be it resolved that the Executive for the Province of Quebec respectfully ask the Provincial Cabinet to beg the Minister of Labor and Public Works to study the question of establishing the eight-hour day on the public works of this province.

The Government does not deem it necessary for the moment to discuss the matter, but declares having already reduced the working hours in the cotton factories and to be willing to reduce them yet.

Resolution No. 5: Property Qualification.—Whereas the working class of the city of Montreal has proven its ability to elect their own men when they are not debarred from office by unjust barriers such as property qualifications, as was demonstrated in the case of one of our fellow-workers who was elected by an overwhelming majority to the Board of Control, for which office there was no property qualifications required; and whereas, there is still a property qualification of \$10,000 for mayor and \$2,000 for alderman in Montreal; be it resolved that the Provincial Executive be instructed to reaffirm our demands to abolish all property qualifications for any office.

We have the pleasure to say to the organized labor of Canada that our efforts were successful. The citizens of Montreal declared themselves by a strong majority—by means of a referendum vote—in favor of this abolition, which was afterwards voted by the Provincial Parliament and ratified by the Legislative Council, after a strenuous fight. Which proves once more that if we want a reform we must not cease agitating. We wish to thank the Labor Party and the Trades Council of Montreal for their efforts and the good work they have done in favor of this important reform.

We wish to thank the Congress for the nomination of comrade David Giroux as organizer for our province, and we feel assured that the Congress will greatly benefitiate of it. We again reiterate our demand to the American Federation of Labor for a permanent organizer in our province and in Eastern Canada, speaking both languages. The soil is fertile, all that is needed is the organizer.

Fraternally submitted,

FRED ROBERT, *President*,
O. PROULX,
R. LYNCH,
JOS. GAUTHIER.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

GENTLEMEN:—The Executive Committee for the Province of Nova Scotia submit for your consideration the following report for 1911-1912.

The year just closed has been fruitful of much good to the wage-earners of the Province. The 1912 session of the Nova Scotia Parliament dealt with several measures of interest to labor.

Before the opening of the House, the Vice-President, on behalf of the Provincial Executive, waited on Premier G. H. Murray, and urged that the Government enlarge the scope of the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act, and asked for amendments aiming to make that law more effectively compensate injured workmen.

The Premier expressed his sympathy with the wish of the Executive, and promised to introduce a bill along the lines suggested.

Shortly after the opening of the session, a bill was introduced which finally passed through both branches of the Legislature.

The most important changes made by this Act are as follows: reduces the number necessary to have the Act apply from Ten to Five. This very materially enlarges the area of application of the Act and will bring under the Act a large number of wage earners who were hitherto debarred. Makes provision for a minimum weekly payment of not less than five dollars to be paid for compensation in case of disability due to accident. This is a very important change, because it favorably affects the poorly paid wage earner, including women and children, and greatly simplifies the settlement of claims when the applicants' average earnings are in doubt. The time of exemption is reduced from two weeks to one. This change will be of benefit in case of minor injury. Other provisions dealing with a dangerously worded section relating to casual labor, the limitation of the powers of Medical referees, employers who are a company and the County Court Judge, were embodied in the bill as passed. The passage of this bill marks a measure of progress for the wage earners of the Province, and while the Compensation Act still require much amending to make it as effective as we would desire, yet it must be admitted that substantial progress is being made towards the desired goal.

It is to be hoped that future sessions of the Nova Scotia Parliament will see the injustice of debarring so many of Nova Scotia's workmen from the protection afforded by a comprehensive compensation Act.

The following bills of interest to labor were introduced, Mr. Carter, of Cumberland County, introduced a bill making it unlawful to import labor in times of dispute between employer and workmen without first giving notice of any existing strikes, lockouts or contemplated strikes, when such employers advertise for workmen. This bill died a natural death in the Legislative Council, being rather too radical for their tastes, in spite of the fact, that several of the progressive state governments have statutes regulating this matter.

A bill providing for a Board of control for the city of Halifax was of interest to labor, because it contained a principle adopted by the Congress:—The abolition of property qualification for alderman or controller, thus enabling labor to secure direct representation on the Board of Aldermen, or Board of Control. This bill was passed, and will take effect next year.

"The Woodmans' Lien" an Act to safeguard the wages of lumbermen came up for its annual airing, and was, after much discussion defeated. Your Executive communicated with the Government in respect to granting any further exemptions to employers under the provisions of the Workmens' Compensation Act, and was assured that all applications of this character would be carefully investigated before any decided action would be taken.

ORGANIZATION, ETC.

The months of April and May showed much activity among the building trades unions in Halifax, resulting in substantial increases of wages being obtained by the Plumbers, Painters and Carpenters Locals, besides largely augmenting their membership. The Boilermakers, Coopers, and building laborers were organized, and took out charters in their respective Internationals.

The Quarry workers of Sweet Corner, Hants County, were also organized, and took out a charter from their International. This local promises to be a valuable acquisition to the Nova Scotia labor movement, as there is a large

number of men employed in the various quarries of the Province, and as it is the first time that these men were enrolled in the trade union movement it is only reasonable to expect their organization to grow until a thorough degree of organized strength prevails.

THE MINERS' CASE.

In regard to the situation among the coal miners throughout the Province there has been no very material change during the year.

Instances occur showing the general unrest, and efforts on the part of the more progressive element to get the men together have been made. Such instances occurred at Sydney Mines, at Inverness and Glace Bay, where-at the operators immediately took steps to discourage the movement. For this purpose a large number of private police and spotters were employed, and in addition, company officials put in considerable overtime acting as intimidators, thus men who took an active part in the United Mine Worker movement were watched and laid off work for attending meetings, and discriminated against in various ways.

Union officers were subjected to a system of espionage by corporation hirelings, who were most active in ascertaining who the union leaders spoke to, and how they spent their time.

Considerable progress was made in organizing the Sydney steel workers, until the operators adopted similar tactics with the result of checking the movement for a time.

It must not be forgotten that one of the principal levers used by the operators in keeping the men divided is a group of alleged leaders, one of whom is a general factotum for the controlling and financial interests, the others pose as labor unionists, although representing an obsolete provincial organization. This group, working in co-operation with the operators, apply themselves industriously and faithfully to keep the miners hopelessly divided with the set purpose of preventing organization along International lines, and a recently announced contract, in the making of which the rank and file had no say—is intended to bind the men for another two years to wages manifestly inadequate under the present high cost of living.

The rates paid under this contract (?) are far less than is paid for similar work elsewhere.

With these conditions that obtain in the colliery districts, which seriously affect the well being of the whole organized movement of the Province, any aggressive organizing campaign should be backed up with an unlimited supply of funds to protect the victimized, otherwise progress will be extremely slow, if any.

Amendments to the Provincial mining laws were introduced and enacted tending to increase the representation of miners on the examining Boards of the Province. The members of your Executive accepted every opportunity available to use their influence in Nova Scotia Parliament in an effort to promote the interests of the working class.

At this date of writing Mr. J. C. Watters, President of The Congress, is touring the Province and has now spent nearly six weeks among our laboring population with good success, having organized a number of Local Unions, and strengthened others.

We may safely anticipate that by the time Mr. Watters has completed his tour he will be able to report a number of additional successes to the Convention.

Fraternally and respectfully yours,

Executive Council	{ JOHN T. JOY, Vice-President. WM. WATKINS, Secretary-Treasurer. JAMES B. McLACHLAN. H. GREGORY.
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Halifax, N.S., June 5th, 1912.

Report of the Fraternal Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention at Atlanta, Ga., 1911.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

FELLOW TRADES UNIONISTS:—The Thirty-First Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in Auditorium Hall, Atlanta, Ga., November 13th to 25th inclusive, 1911.

There were represented at the convention, 209 unions, composed of 90 National and International bodies, 25 State organizations, 67 Central bodies, 21 Trade and Federal Labor Unions, and 6 Fraternal organizations.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. Louis P. Marquardt, representing the Atlanta Federation of Trades. After extending a cordial welcome to the delegates, Chairman Marquardt introduced President Gompers, who then took the chair. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Messrs Hoke Smith, Governor of Georgia; Courtland S. Winn, Mayor of Atlanta; N. H. Kirkpatrick, President of Atlanta Federation of Trades; C. T. Latson, Attorney for the Atlanta Federation of Trades; Congressman William Schley Howard; James L. Mason, City Attorney; and Jerome Jones, President of the Georgia State Federation of Labor.

During the Convention, addresses were delivered by J. Crinion and G. H. Roberts, Fraternal Delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, and the Fraternal Delegate from your Congress; Mrs. Raymond Robins, Fraternal Delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League; Miss Annie Fitzgerald fraternal delegate from the Women's International Union Label League; Rev. Chas. S. Macfarland, fraternal delegate from the Federated Council of the Churches of Christ; Rev. P. E. Dietz and Rev. Chas. I. Deneschand, fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

The Committee on Credentials reported upon the credentials of 346 delegates.

In making his annual report, President Gompers gave a most graphic and comprehensive exposition of the various events of the past year, and recommended policies to be pursued during the coming year for the uplift and protection of the toilers. The report covered fully all matters of interest to organized labor, and is a document that must be read and studied to be appreciated at its true worth.

Secretary Morrison reported a cash balance on September 30th of \$189,579.56, an increase of \$6,664.60 for the fiscal year.

Charters were issued during the year as follows:—International unions, 3; local trade unions, 207; federal labor unions, 55; central bodies, 61.

The total membership has reached the enormous figures of 1,756,735, which is an increase of 194,623 over the membership reported at the 1910 convention. This is the highest point yet reached, and Secretary Morrison expressed the belief that the two million mark will be passed within a few years.

In reply to fraternal greetings from the McNamara brothers, President Gompers was instructed to send a message expressing belief in their innocence and pledging them continued moral and financial support.

One hundred and eighty resolutions were introduced, many of them being the outgrowth of jurisdictional disputes. All resolutions of this character were referred to the Committee on Adjustment, and that committee retaliated by bringing in the following as a part of its report:

"Before closing the report the Committee on Adjustment wishes to make the following declaration and recommendations: Whatever argument or excuse there might have been in the past for the existence of two organizations of the one craft, we now believe that such argument or excuse is absent. It is the opinion of the Committee on Adjustment, many of whose members have had to deal with disputes caused by the existence of two organizations of one craft, for many years,

that the time has arrived for the American Federation of Labor to openly and emphatically declare itself to the effect that, large as this country is, it is not large enough to hold two organizations of the one craft. Therefore your committee recommends that this Thirty-first Annual Convention of the American of Labor goes squarely on record in favor of the above declaration, and your committee further recommends that this convention instruct the President and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to carry into effect the principles and purposes involved in this declaration—one craft, one organization.”

The recommendation of the Committee on Adjustment was adopted.

The report of James Duncan, delegate to the International Secretariat Conference held at Budapest, Hungary, on August 10, 11, and 12, 1911, was unquestionably the best report delivered at the convention. He went into detail concerning the political activity of the labor movement in England and Germany, and of the commendable fraternity that exists in these two countries. Then as a whole, the report is a masterly presentation of conditions as he found them in Europe, and made a profound impression. The convention decided to have the report printed in pamphlet form for distribution. At the conclusion of his report, Delegate Duncan was tendered a rising vote of thanks for the able manner in which he represented the trades unions movement of America, and for the highly interesting report he brought to us.

Several resolutions were introduced calling upon all officers and members of the Federation who are members of the National Civic Federation to withdraw from the latter body. These resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, who after an exhaustive explanation recommended non-concurrence. This brought on an extended debate. Delegates Gompers, Duncan, Mitchell, Morrison and many other prominent delegates took the position that labor representation in the Civic Federation had been of inestimable value to the labor movement. The Committees report was adopted on the following vote:—
Ayes: 11,851; Nays: 4,924.

A resolution was adopted changing the date of “Labor’s Memorial Day” from the second to the fourth Sunday in May.

The per capita tax of the Federation was increased from $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per month per member to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent per month per member. The need of additional funds to successfully carry on the work of the Federation was so evident that the proposition met with but little opposition.

The convention was unanimous for the continuing the defense of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison on the charges on contempt.

This report would indeed be incomplete if it failed to mention the valuable advice given to the Convention by Delegate Frank Duffy, Fraternal Delegate from the A.F. of L. to the Calgary Convention, in concluding his report he had the following to say: “In conclusion I wish to say that the Congress, with all its handicaps and drawbacks, is doing a great work for the uplifting and upbuilding of the wage-workers of the Dominion. It should be supported, assisted and encouraged by the American Federation of Labor and International Unions affiliated therewith. In fact, I do not hesitate to recommend that all international organizations having Local Unions in Canada should pay per capita tax to the congress on their entire Canadian membership, so that the Congress may be in a position to meet its liabilities, continue the good work in which it is engaged, place organizers in the field, and work hand in hand with the American Federation of Labor for the common good of all.”

The Committee on President’s Report made the ensuing recommendation, which was unanimously adopted:—“The splendid growth of the International trade union movement in Canada demonstrates that our Canadian brothers realize the importance of unity on industrial questions affecting the workers on both sides of the national boundary which divides us politically. We believe that this growth can be encouraged and the Canadian movement greatly strengthened through the co-operation in international organizations having head-

quarters in America and local unions in Canada and we urge that all International Unions having local unions in Canada, affiliate those local unions with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and pay the taxes to the Congress on their Canadian membership direct through the international office."

Delegate Lowe, General President of the Maintenance of Way Employees, who never loses an opportunity to augment the value and strength of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, said in connection with the recommendation of the Committee on President's Report: "I suggest that the Executive Council give this matter all the consideration it can. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has to deal with a dual organization. I hope the officers of the international organizations having locals in Canada will also give it consideration."

Vice-President O'Connell, on behalf of the delegates to the Convention presented to Fraternal Delegate Roberts, of the British Trades Union Congress, a handsome chest of table silver suitably engraved. A similar chest of silver was presented to Fraternal Delegate Crinion and Mrs. Crinion, and to Mrs. Crinion was presented a pearl brooch. A handsome diamond ring was presented to Fraternal delegate Glockling, of the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress. In brief addresses the fraternal delegates expressed their appreciation of the gifts.

After an interesting debate upon a resolution favoring the election of the officials of the Federation by popular vote of the membership of the affiliated organizations, the convention declared itself in favor of the principles and instructed the Executive Council to investigate the practicability of the method and to report to the next convention.

The officers of the Federation were re-elected without opposition. They are:—Samuel Gompers, President; James Duncan, First Vice-President; John Mitchell, Vice-President; James O'Connell, Third Vice-President; D. A. Hayes, Fourth Vice-President; William D. Huber, Fifth Vice-President; Jos. F. Valentine, Sixth Vice-President; John R. Alpine, Seventh Vice-President; Henry B. Perham, Eighth Vice-President; Frank Morrison, Secretary, and John B. Lennon, Treasurer.

George L. Berry of the Printing Pressmen and John H. Walker of the United Mine Workers, were elected fraternal delegates to the British Trade union Congress next year. John T. Smith of the Cigar Makers was elected fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Rochester, N.Y., was selected as the meeting place next year.

In conclusion I feel it my duty to say that your representative was most graciously received by the officers, and was accorded a very patient hearing by all of the International officers in regard to their connecting their Canadian membership with the Congress from headquarters. During the conversation the aims and objects of the Congress were freely discussed, and without desiring to be considered egotistical, I firmly believe that a better understanding of the work being performed by Congress exists in the minds of some of the International officers as a result of explanations rendered.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. GLOCKLING.

Report of Neil Savage, Secretary of the Moncton, N.B., Trades and Labor Council for the Province of New Brunswick.

MONCTON, N.B., August 18th, 1912.

GENTLEMEN:—Organized labor is not progressing as its friends would desire; some progress has been made, however. Through the efforts of local organizers and an occasional visit from the Vice-President or other officials of some existing International Union a few locals have been planted, but in most cases these have been short lived, owing to the work being hastily and imperfectly

done by an already overworked and hurried official and because the individual members are impatient for results. On the whole, however, the prestige of Unionism has gained, and the above cited cases are but eddies in the flow of the tide of progress.

In Moncton, since the last meeting of the Congress, the retail clerks, plumbers, steamfitters, pipefitters, as well as stationary engineers, have perfected their organization, but as yet have made no demand for better conditions.

The agitation of the single tax movement last winter by the local Trades and Labor Council and though that measure was defeated in the legislature at Fredericton, nevertheless resulted in the adoption by the city of Moncton of a more equitable taxation system. Besides a Tax Reform League has been organized.

In St. John the wire nail workers have formed a federal union, and have obtained an increase in wages. Other crafts organized are dredgemen, tugboat firemen and coal shovelers. The freight handlers received an increase of from 17 cents to 21 cents per hour without a strike; the plumbers got an increase of from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day and only a few men were out about three weeks.

In Fredericton the bricklayers and masons organized last spring under an International charter; the plumbers also organized and struck for improved conditions. They were working 10 hours per day for \$2.25; after a short strike they received \$2.50 for a 9 hour day.

The builders' laborers too have organized and succeeded in securing an advance of 25 cents per day.

The various crafts engaged in Government railway shops and round houses have entered into System Federation—limited to an effort to obtaining a shorter working day. I have delayed this writing awaiting further developments, but to date none have been forthcoming.

I believe this covers all operations in this province of the organized labor movement for the twelve months ending July 31st, 1912.

Fraternally yours,

NEIL SAVAGE, *Recording Secretary.*

Mrs. Rose Henderson, Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court of the City of Montreal, was invited to the platform, and with the consent of the Convention spoke upon the subject of Old Age Pensions for mothers. She did not know of anything more important than the problems concerning the working men and the working women of the nation. She was present to speak in the interests of the voiceless and helpless children of the poor.

"I have not come," she said "to propose woman suffrage, but I am strongly in favor of that much needed legislative reform. Men have fought our battles long enough, and we want the ballot to help you to deal with the child problem. If any workman is opposed to giving the ballot to women it is because he does not know any better, but those in power are opposed because they do know what it will mean if we obtain the franchise. They did exactly the same when the demand was made for manhood franchise."

Mrs. Henderson reviewed the work of the old arts and crafts guilds which preceded the organization of the trades union movement. She said that the members of these guilds not only discussed the problems connected with their own crafts, but dealt with the wider range of problems including education, art, music, literature and such questions of sanitation as clean streets. She emphasized the fact that it was through the agitation of these guilds that the impetus was given to art, music and literature. Later when the children, men and women were swept into the factories and the manufacturers began to worship gold rather than humanity, the workers were compelled for purposes of mutual help to form themselves into trade unions, and any of the comforts which we enjoy to-day have come forward through the trades union movement. Such reforms as old age pensions, workmen's compensation, the rise of wages, factory legislation for children and the women of the sweat shops are the result of this

great movement in which you are interested. There was a time when the little children were not allowed to eat until the pigs were satisfied, and if they asked for their share of food they were informed that they would have to wait till the pigs were through. These improvements, including the hygienic changes and medical inspection, came through the trade unions. It is something to be proud of. I want to urge you to give your heartiest co-operation to secure the passage of a Mothers' Pension Act. I wish to appeal to you to arouse all the sentiment you can in favor of such legislation. This is an appeal for the mothers, who are deprived of both their children and husbands. The average wage in Canada is a little over \$400 for the male workers and for women approximately \$200 per annum. With such low wages it is almost impossible for the worker to pay union dues, much less insurance dues. Industrial accidents are on the increase and there are hundreds of men who cannot endure the sight of their children suffering because of poverty. This condition leads to the constant nagging by the mother, and the result is that the husband becomes a wife deserter. We want legislation to protect the wives of deserters, the widow, and save the little children from being brought up in all kinds of charitable and philanthropic institutions. We have all kinds of legislation dealing with the production of wealth, but not for the protection of the human race. Investigations are being conducted as to the causes of these conditions, one author alone having written books on eleven different subjects, but we are not one bit nearer solving the problem. They only lead to confound and confuse us with fine phrases. At Ottawa there are a number of learned men from the colleges and universities, but not very learned, I must admit. They are spending thousands of dollars for the betterment of cattle, bugs, bees and pigs and almost every other animal under the sun, but very little for the betterment of the children and mothers of our race. We are decaying because we worship wealth instead of human beings, and those held as the cheapest are our little children. Motherhood instead of being idolized is our cheapest commodity. There are children in Montreal working twelve, fourteen and sixteen hours a day. These are the potential fathers and mothers of our race. After slaving they become degenerated before they reach fourteen years of age. We have all kinds of mission angels, charitable workers, and other good people offering all kinds of good advice. They say that if these people were only educated and lived better lives everything would be all right. The marvelous thing to me is how these women bring up their children under such conditions. Personally, I have a great deal to be thankful for that I had such advantages that these people do not enjoy, and I want you to help me to get this legislation in their interests. We must have all the information we can get upon the subject. Mrs. Henderson then referred to Judge W. Pinkney of the Juvenile Court of the City of Chicago, and quoted at some length from his statements to show the necessity of the legislation she was interested in. She said that from 50 to 75% of the children in these outside institutions should be in their own homes. The fact of the matter is the mothers of so many of our children are out working, while their children are becoming subjects for the Juvenile Courts of our country. References are then made to this vagabond of a mother, this drunkard, and their children are taken from them, leading not only to the separation of the children from their mother, but the separation of the children in different institutions. A stigma is then placed on the child because he or she is what is known as the institutional child. They are looked upon as so much cheap labor, not being trained to enter into the stress of competitive industry. (Applause.)

The Honorable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, was then introduced to the Convention. He received a very cordial reception. "This is an entirely unexpected honor" he began. "I hadn't a moment's notice, but all the same I am delighted to have the opportunity of meeting the representatives of the Trades and Labor Congress. My sympathies are with this and similar organizations in their efforts to improve the conditions of the workers. Many years ago when I was about seventeen years of age I began to think about the conditions that existed and thought I had ■ call to reform the entire universe. I started

in very drastically but hadn't gone far before I realized that I had bitten off more than I could chew. I agree with Tolstoi's process of uplifting humanity. It is a very slow one, but very important, because it is by the uplifting of the individual. I am more and more convinced of that truth. It is easy to look out and see wrong, but much more difficult to apply practical remedies that will give practical results. We can congratulate ourselves on the progress we have made, even if our conditions are not ideal. We have always had the labor problem, and we always will so long as we are capable of improving. At one time there was a class composed entirely of slaves, Athens had ten slaves for every three men, and there was a time in Rome when all manner of labor was performed by slaves. It is less than fifty years since slavery was abolished in the United States. It is only a hundred years ago that women were harnessed to mules bearing heavy burdens; children were working as many as fourteen hours a day. In 1872, a Bill was enacted by the British Parliament forbidding children and women to work in the mines underground. I need not refer to the conditions that obtained in the factory system in England during the last forty years. We have made great advancement in Canada, and would not tolerate the same conditions here to-day. We are not perfect here, but are trying to apply the remedy to existing inequalities. There is no class of wage workers in the world better off than those in Canada, but this does not excuse us from doing our best to improve existing conditions. What has done this? The Trades Unions have done a great deal to improve the conditions of the wage earners. We do hear occasionally some opposition to the organizations of the workers into trades unions, but generally speaking there is not much opposition to-day. They say that all other classes have a right to combine. We of the legal profession have a close corporation, but not for the good of ourselves you know. (Laughter.) The medical men also are organized to improve the health of their patients. The manufacturers too combine in order that the consumer may be better off, and retailers so that their customers can get better prices. Even the farmers down where I live agree over the telephone on the price of strawberries, and we have to pay the price. The Ministers meet in their annual conference and establish a minimum wage, and also a retiring allowance (laughter); but they all come forward to denounce the man who has only his labor to sell for asking a fair price for that labor. What chance has the workman? If he goes to the employer to ask for higher wages he is told to go to the office and get his envelope, but if there are 10,000 other working men behind him the employer is compelled to do a little thinking. What is the wage a working man is entitled to, not only the current rate but that rate demanded by the law of Eternal Justice. It demands a wage sufficient to provide comfort, shelter, wholesome food, and decent raiment for himself and wife and baby. It also demands sufficient for sickness and old age. In my judgment the man who is able and willing to work five, six, seven or eight hours a day is entitled to such a wage as I have described, and if he is not getting it he is being deprived of that which the law of eternal justice says he is entitled to. I want all employers to know what I have to say on this question, and if they are withholding from their servants what they are entitled to they will have to suffer the penalty. I would like to call attention to the employers to the words of Holy Writ: 'Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap,' and the employer who does not deal fairly with his employees can apply to himself those words. I am glad to know there are cases where employers are giving sympathetic consideration to their employees. There are also many cases known to me personally where men rolling in millions, and secured from the public without giving an equivalent, are working their servants on starvation wages. One illustration I will give you. One man, with a wife and five children, too young to work, employed by men who compute their wealth not by the millions but by the hundreds of millions, told me he was working seven days a week for 17 cents an hour to try and bring up five children. It is impossible to do it. I went to see his employer, and he said to me that he could get other men to do the work for the same wages. I said to him

that did not matter. You are not paying enough. I received a letter from him later stating that he was considering the matter. I would like to call the press, platform, and pulpit to enlighten the public on this question. I hope you won't consider it a want of respect for the cloth when I say what is the use of a man whose wife and children are starving to listen to a sermon on Eternal Salvation? Why do not press, pulpit, and platform speak out? I have great confidence in the common people. During the last few years I have been associated with the dignitaries of our land, statesmen, soldiers, editors and men high up in their profession, and have reached the conclusion that in common sense and the cardinal principles of life the workers compare favorably with the rest of them. (Prolonged applause.)

At the suggestion of Delegate Francq of Montreal, Delegate Strange of Winnipeg, was appointed co-editor on Resolutions. By special permission of the Convention the Committee on Resolutions was permitted to introduce the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

Moved by E. McGrath, representing Trades and Labor Council, Winnipeg—

"Whereas, during April of 1911, the machinists, boilermakers and helpers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Companies presented to their respective companies a request for a new working agreement which contained provision for an increase in wages, a reduction in the hours of labor and other improvements in the working conditions.

(The draft agreements presented to the three companies were identical. The three railways operate in the same territory.)

"Whereas, the C.P. and C.N. Ry. Companies discussed the questions at issue with their employees in a friendly way, with the result that an agreement was arrived at without there being any necessity to apply for a Board of Conciliation under the Lemieux Act, which goes to prove that the men were fair and reasonable in their demands.

"Whereas, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. adopted an entirely different attitude and after several months of earnest endeavor on the part of the men to induce the Company to come to an agreement with them the uselessness of any further effort along these lines became apparent, and they decided to submit their case to a Board of Conciliation under the Lemieux Act, which was applied for July 31st, 1911.

"Whereas, with the exception of an apparent endeavor in conjunction with Mr. Wallace Nesbitt to block the operation of the Act, the Company completely ignored the Board, taking no part whatever in its proceedings. It is worthy to note that Mr. Nesbitt, twice accepted appointment on the board representing the Company and after each appointment made arrangements for a sitting of the Board, and as the date for sittings drew near he would resign. The Government having eventually to appoint a man to represent the Company on the Board.

"Whereas, after the Board had been applied for, and before a workable board was constituted the Company locked out at their main shops a number of the men affected by the dispute. The men not being able to get any satisfaction as to when they would be allowed to return to work, the balance of the men felt compelled to strike in order to stand by those who had been locked out. The strike taking place October 10, 1911. At their first sitting the Board asked the men to return to work pending the award of the Board, this the men agreed to do provided the Company also agreed to take back those who were locked out. The Board, therefore, made a similar request of the Company by communication, but the Company did not reply. The strike is therefore still on.

"Whereas, the Board made its award on October 25, 1911, 12 weeks after it was applied for, and six months after the men began negotiations with the Company. The award to a large extent sustained the men in the requests and commented on the conciliatory spirit displayed by them. The men accepted the award, while the Company refused to accept it.

"Whereas, it is evident that the request of the men is merely that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company shall grant to its employees terms of employment similar to those enjoyed by the employees of other railroads operating in the same territory, and,

"Whereas, the G.T.P. Railway repair shops are being built by public funds upon which no interest will be paid by the Company for at least seven years,

Therefore be it resolved that this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in regular Convention assembled, do hereby emphatically protest against the Dominion Government granting any further public aid to the G.T.P. Railway Company, until after said Company agrees with its employees to give them terms of employment as favorable as those enjoyed by employees of other railroad companies operating in the same territory; and, be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded immediately to the Ministers of Labor, Interior and Railways. We also appreciate the stand the Government is taking by not giving over the new Transcona shops to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to be operated by strike breakers.

Respecting this resolution Delegate Irwin of the Maintenance of Way Employees asked if the Grand Trunk Pacific had refused to grant a conference, or had merely ignored the request of the men.

Chairman Rigg, for the Committee, stated that the Company had ignored the request.

Delegate McGrath of the Machinists, Winnipeg, made a brief explanation of the efforts made by the men to reach an agreement with the Company.

On motion of Delegate Lane the acting Secretary was instructed to forward telegrams to the Minister of Labor and other Ministers expressing the desires of the Congress, with respect to this resolution.

Delegate Wilkinson, Vancouver, asked if it was the intention to read the resolutions before passing them on to the resolution committee.

President Watters ruled that the resolutions were not in the possession of the Convention until they had been read and therefore would have to be read before going to the committee.

Acting Secretary Simpson expressed the opinion that if the resolutions were printed and laid on the table before the delegates each morning it would be a waste of time to read them before presenting them to the Committee. This opinion was accepted as that of the Congress, it being understood that no resolution should be reported before it had been printed.

Reports of Congress organizers J. W. Wilkinson and Jas. Stevenson, were then read to the Convention by the Acting Secretary and afterwards referred to the Committee on officers reports. They were as follows:—

REPORT OF J. W. WILKINSON, WESTERN ORGANIZER.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-eighth Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

FELLOW-WORKERS:—Having been requested by the Executive Council of this Congress to undertake organizing work, I commenced my duties on July 1st, and beg to submit the following report.

The territory allotted to me includes the whole of British Columbia with Vancouver Island, and the south western portion of Alberta. On Vancouver Island the chief part of my work was connected with the newly formed District 28 of the United Mine Workers of America. I addressed several open and union meetings and received every support from President Foster and other officials of that District. One of the chief problems which the miners there have to deal with is that of Oriental labor. In the Cumberland district alone there are close upon one thousand Japanese and Chinese working in and around the mines.

Many of them have miners' certificates and work at the coal face getting the coal. These men are there not because they are Chinamen or Japanese but because they are cheap workmen; and you will readily realise how hard it is for the organized workers to maintain a decent standard of living in the face of such conditions. These oriental workmen were first brought into the mines by the Hon. James Dunsmuir, a former Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia and owner of the mines at that time. A strong effort is being made to organize them by the use of Chinese and Japanese organizers. In addition to the yellow men there are hundreds of non-English speaking workers, and when I mention that notices in the local branch of the bank are printed in nine different languages you will understand the difficulty which confronts the miners. However, organization is forging ahead. The Mine Workers of the Island shewed keen interest in the work of the Congress and I have every reason to think that District 28 of the United Mine Workers of America will be a valuable addition to the affiliations of this Congress.

After my work in the coast cities of Vancouver and New Westminister, I went inland to Revelstoke. There I found Trade Union affairs to be rather quiet but by no means dead, and the local movement is safe in the keeping of old time fighters.

From Revelstoke I went forward to commence the main work of my tour. This was to try and secure the affiliation of District No. 6 of the Western Federation of Miners, I visited the majority of their locals and camps. The latter are sometimes hidden away amongst the moutains thousands of feet above sea level, and in many cases my meetings were held in bunk houses and other places far removed from human habitation. The members of District No. 6 are of various nationalities and the hardships of their employment have made them keenly conscious of their position as workers. At the Provincial elections in British Columbia last March the miners ran three Socialist candidates, Messrs Shilland, Heatherton and Pettipiece, but the intelligence of the electorate was not high enough to enable these men to be elected. The Western Federation men are keen fighters and shewed by the variety of their questions that they wanted to know all about the Congress before deciding to become a part of it. The outcome of my efforts on behalf of the Congress in this matter is, that I am informed by telegram from Secretary Shilland that District No. 6 of the Western Federation of Miners has voted by a majority of four hundred and twenty-five in favor of affiliation with this Congress. I hope you will consider this satisfactory, and whilst it gives me much personal pleasure, yet I must ask that you realize and remember that it is largely due to the work of President Watters during his tour of District No. 6 on behalf of this Congress previous to the Convention of last year. The visit made by President Watters to the International headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners in January last in connection with this matter should make it possible for the final formalities to be settled at an early date, and it is to be hoped that delegates from the Western Federation of Miners will be present at the next Convention of this Congress.

In Nelson, conditions have improved wonderfully during the last twelve months. At the time of your last Convention, the movement there was disrupted. Since then the I. W. W. faction has ceased to exist as such and the various elements are now united in a Trades and Labor Council with considerable prestige which redounds to the advantage of the local workers. Besides the ordinary routine work, I addressed a large open meeting of all workers at the request of the Council and the result of my visit should be beneficial to Trade-Unionism in Nelson.

The next portion of my work was amongst the coal miners of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America in the Crow's Nest Pass. The meetings were well attended and the miners expressed keen appreciation of the action taken by last year's Convention when such substantial assistance was given to them in their fight for the appeal of the notorious Kruz Case. But owing to the fact that they are spending all their spare funds on organization work and also on

account of the distance to Guelph they are not able to send as many delegates to this Convention as they would like. I received every support and assistance from President Clem Stubbs and his fellow officers. They are making rapid strides with the organization of the District, and doubtless at your next Convention they will be able to send increased representation to the Congress.

In Lethbridge and Medicine Hat the movement is fairly well organized but quiet; while in Calgary substantial progress has been made by all organizations since the Congress met there last year.

During the time I was in Alberta I was able to meet and confer with many of the officers of the Alberta Federation of Labor which has been organized since your last Convention.

A number of organizations are already affiliated and there is every reason to assume that within a few years the Alberta Federation of Labor will be one of the most effective organizations devoted to the legislative interests of the western workers.

The following are the chief places I visited during my tour on behalf of the Congress: Nanaimo, South Wellington, Cumberland, Ladysmith, Vancouver, New Westminster, Revelstoke, Sandon, Nelson, Greenwood, Phoenix, Grand Forks, Ymir, Rossland, Trail, Moyie, Cranbrook, Kimberley, Fernie, Hosmer, Coal Creek, Michel, Coleman, Frank, Hillcrest, Bellevue, Passburg, Burmis, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Kipp, Diamond City, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Bankhead.

A survey of the organized labor movement of the Far West as a whole leaves no room for discouragement. Modern Industrialism is slowly but steadily absorbing the Last Great West bringing in its train those economic iniquities which are driving the workers of all countries into closer federation for mutual strength and progression.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. WILKINSON.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER JAMES STEVENSON.

Labor Temple Toronto, Sept., 1912.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-eighth Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been commissioned to take up the work of organizing in the Province of Ontario from July 27th to Sept. 9th, I beg to submit the following report. During that period I visited the following Towns and Cities: Peterboro, Kingston, Brockville, Smiths Falls, Carleton Place, St. Catharines, Brantford, Guelph and Toronto. If the expressions of goodwill, together with the desire of the members of the various organizations to be represented at the forthcoming Congress count for anything, I venture to predict that this will be the most successful Convention ever held, not only in point of numbers, but in sincerity and enthusiasm in the cause of Labor. Much however remains to be done in the way of organization. Owing to the ever increasing influx of labor from almost every country in Europe and even parts of Asia, the necessity of greater activity in organization work becomes more apparent, and in the opinion of many leaders in the Labor movement with whom I have talked during my tour this question must of a necessity be taken up by Congress at no distant date. My visit to Brantford was due to the fact that a request was made to Secretary Draper to render some assistance in the formation of a Building Trades Council in that City. The result was satisfactory in so far that provisional officers were appointed and a resolution adopted to take the necessary steps to secure a Charter.

At the request of a number of men who were on strike at Toronto Docks (freight-handlers), I secured a room at the Labor Temple and held a meeting for the purpose of addressing them on the advantages of Trades Unionism. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. James Simpson. At the close of the meeting 48 names were secured and subscriptions taken to pay the cost of a charter. These men were eventually taken in hand by Mr. I. Saunderson, 4th Vice-President of the Longshoremen's Union.

A request to form a Federal Labor Union in Southampton was also made, but the meeting of Congress being so close at hand, this matter was deferred, at their own request, until a later date.

I cannot close this report without acknowledging the great courtesy and valuable assistance received in every place visited, from those men who by their devotion and zeal in the cause of Labor are able to keep the flag of Trade Unionism flying in spite of the lack of enthusiasm from the rank and file.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES STEVENSON,

Organizer.

The following supplementary report of the Credential Committee was adopted:

Your Credential Committee wishes to report that some amendments are desired in the list of delegates already declared as seated and recommends that Delegates A. E. Scott of the International Painters, and Octave Jette of the Journeyman Stonecutters, appear as representatives of their respective international unions and not as representatives of locals. Credentials have been received to this effect and are in order. Further, that the name of Ed. Pope be allowed to appear in place of William Mahon, a delegate from Toronto Molders Union, and that Mr. Pope be seated.

Toronto structural iron workers have sent an additional delegate and having the requisite membership, and his credentials being in order, your committee recommend that William Joyce be seated.

St. Catharines Trade Council has also sent an additional delegate to replace Mr. A. E. Day, whose fatal accident was referred to yesterday, and your Committee recommends that Mr. Landen Rogers be seated as a delegate from that Council.

Further Credentials from local unions have been received as follows:—

Montreal Boilermakers No. 134	STEPHEN CRAIG,
Montreal Boilermakers' Helpers No. 185	J. P. MERRIGAN,
Peterborough Typographical Union No. 248	J. M. GALBRAITH,
Port Arthur Bro. Loco. Engineers No. 631	H. B. CHASE,
St. Catharines J. Tailors No. 235	F. J. COYLE,
Strathcona U. B. Carpenters No. 1882	SAMUEL LOBB,
Toronto Maintenance of W. E. No. 211	WILLIAM DOREY,
Moncton Bro. Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 460	D. J. MCGILLVRAY,
C. P. R. Division No. 7, Railroad Telegrapher	A. E. CHAPMAN, G. D. ROBERTSON.

Your Committee recommends the seating of these delegates.

There has also been received a credential from the Order of Railroad Telegraphers bearing the names of four proposed delegates and apparently issued from the Grand Lodge of the Order. The Congress Constitution admits the seating of one representative from each international organization affiliated. Your Committee therefore recommends that the first of the list (Mr. D. Campbell) be seated as the international representative;

and further having regard to the fact that this organization is not over represented the remaining three members be seated by permission of this Convention, and expresses the hope that in future the regulations governing representation be strictly adhered to. The three delegates are A. Houston, Ed. Goulet and F. J. Belleau.

Your Committee further have to state that when the first list of delegates was submitted to this Convention and the delegates seated that the Treasurer's books had not arrived and the Committee was not therefore able to verify the financial standing of the various orders seeking representation. Now that the books are to hand, we discover that two delegates have been seated from organizations owing the current six months' tax, viz., Montreal Journeymen Barbers, and Toronto Journeymen Barbers.

Signed CHAS. DICKIE,
WILLIAM McALLISTER,
W. R. TROTTER, *Chairman.*

The report was adopted.

The following cable from the British Trades Congress was read to the Convention:—"Congress has appointed William Thorne to attend next year's Convention. Convey Committee's best wishes to Hardie." Signed, BOWERMAN.

The Secretary then announced that a photograph of the delegates attending the Convention would be taken opposite the Post office at 1.45 p.m., and all delegates were requested to be present.

SECOND DAY—Afternoon Session.

President Watters called the Convention to order at 2 p.m. The first business was the presentation of the following supplementary report by the Credential Committee which was adopted:—

Credential Committee, Supplementary Report.

To the Officers and Members of the 28th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Your Credential Committee have to ask for a further amendment to the first report, having received credential from the International Bro. of Electrical Workers for I. L. McBride, who was previously seated as a delegate from Winnipeg Local. Committee recommends that he appear as their international delegate.

Further Credentials have been received from Local Unions as follow:—

Berlin Boot and Shoe Workers No. 206, Ed. A. Stiefelmeyer, Canadian Northern Quebec Div. No. 43.

Railroad Telegraphers, L. J. Furois.

Winnipeg I. A. Machinists No. 189, R. S. Ward.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed CHAS. DICKIE,
WM. McALLISTER,
W. R. TROTTER, *Chairman.*

Delegate O'Dell rose to a question of privilege and asked if it was not in violation of the Constitution that the four delegates from the Railway Telegraphers had been seated in the Convention as representing the International Union. Delegate Trotter, Chairman of the Credential Committee, explained that he had pointed out in his report that it was a violation of the Constitution, but should not be accepted as a precedent.

Delegate Robertson, Telegraphers, stated that two of the four delegates whose names were on the credential were alternates and would not be present. There were therefore only two representatives from the International Union. In previous years their organization had been allowed two representatives

Acting Secretary Simpson did not approve of such a precedent being established, and said that it made possible a condition which was not in the best interests of the Congress, particularly where strong and wealthy international organizations could unduly influence a deliberation of the Congress by sending more than a reasonable number of delegates to represent them.

Delegate Webb, Toronto, moved for reconsideration of the report seating the delegate, and after considerable discussion which was participated in by Delegates Bruce, Barnett, Kennedy, Pettipiece, Siverta, Halford, Wylie, Sinclair, Armstrong, Dunn, Wilkinson, and Vice-President Bancroft it was decided that the motion moved by Delegate Webb, of Toronto, permitting only one delegate from the International Union of Railway Telegraphers to a seat in the Convention should be the opinion of the Convention.

On motion of Delegate Verville, Montreal, Thursday afternoon at 2 p.m. was set as the time for the election of officers. Acting Secretary Simpson then read the balance of the reports of Congress organizers as follows:—

REPORT OF W. R. TROTTER, WESTERN ORGANIZER.

Pursuant to instructions received from the Executive Committee of Congress, I commenced work in Congress interests during the first week of July. The work was begun in Edmonton, Alberta, and lay between that point and Port Arthur, Ontario, covering the northern portion of Alberta, and the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

In Edmonton I met the Trades and Labor Council and such unions as met during my short stay there. Nineteen unions are affiliated and seven not. My efforts were directed towards securing a complete affiliation. The Council's Secretary, Mr. A. R. Groff, rendered every assistance, and will follow up the effort made.

From Edmonton to Saskatoon was next move. The latter City has certainly made rapid progress in Trades Unionism, and has a roll of fourteen affiliations and only three Unions outside, and every prospect that these will come into line. The presence of three delegates from Saskatoon speaks for the interest taken.

Prince Albert was next visited. There were seven local unions in the city and your organiser was fortunate in being able to start the eighth into life in the shape of a Typo Union. A meeting of the officers of the local unions resulted in the appointment of a Committee with a view to the formation of a Trades Council, and this Council is now chartered.

Coming south to Regina, that city was found to be still very largely a city of the building trades, and rapidly recovering from the effects of the recent tornado. The Trades Council has not been as active recently as it used to be, but there are willing men in the city and a revival of interest may be looked for. So far as the Trades Congress is concerned, only two unions were outside of our ranks and these have voted to affiliate, so that we have Regina 100 per cent for Congress.

At the next place of call, Moose Jaw, we found similar conditions, and only the Bricklayers, Barbers and Musicians remain unaffiliated there. The Council in Moose Jaw has had its dormant period, but there are signs of awakening. A Labor candidate was run at the last Civic election and a Socialist candidate in the Provincial contest.

Brandon was the next city visited and here the Trade Union revival was most marked. Within the last two months, locals have been organized of the Painters, Electrical Workers, Plumbers, Sheet Metal Workers, and Building Laborers, and your organiser was pleased to be able together with Pres. Smith of Winnipeg Typos., to assist the local organizer to add the Printers to the list. Testimony has to be rendered to the untiring work of Mr. Brown, the local organiser, who has been well supported by the officers of the Brandon Council. Apart from the Railroad Brotherhoods, Brandon shows a complete roll of Congress affiliations.

I reached Winnipeg on August 3rd and spent three weeks in that city. Out of some seventy unions doing business there, fifty-six are affiliated with Congress

and those that are not are principally very new organisations. Every effort was made to complete the roll as far as possible and in the three weeks your organiser addressed forty local unions. Winnipeg for a long time has been a Trades Congress stronghold and the Unionists there continue to live up to that standard. The presence of some twenty delegates from that city is evidence of the interest displayed. Winnipeg workers continue to strive for representation in the Provincial and Dominion Parliaments and the vote cast in favour of Delegate Rigg at the last Dominion election is one that no party need be ashamed of when the hide-bound nature of blind partizanship and the hereditary taint of old party affiliations among Trade Unionists are taken into account.

The two weeks preceding the meeting of the Congress were spent in the Twin Cities at the head of the Lakes, and your organiser had the pleasure of joining in their Labor Day Celebration at Fort William and, together with Mr. Bruce, of the Plumbers International, and local officers, of addressing the meeting on that day. Owing the unfortunate continuance of two civic systems where reason would point to a necessity for only one and a consequent splitting up into two unions of all of the crafts in those cities except the Bricklayers, there is a perpetuation of small unions where there might be one good one, and conditions which make it difficult owing to a paucity of funds for those small bodies to get the representation at Congress to which they are entitled. There is now on foot a scheme for the building of a Labor Temple midway between Fort William and Port Arthur, and this would be the beginning of a better arrangement of jurisdiction by leading to a possible amalgamation of forces.

Looking generally over the whole of the territory covered, Trades Unionism has much to be proud of and not a little to be thankful for that the tremendous influx to the prairies this year has for the time being been largely absorbed by our craft unions. It is to be feared, however, that hundreds of the new arrivals will come in contact with a Canadian winter much too early for them to be suitably financed, and that this winter will again prove that there is a limit to the number which can be securely absorbed in a country like this. To be a false prophet is the best wish your organiser can express in this connection.

A feature which makes it difficult at all times in Western Canada to preserve a continuity of interests in general or Dominion matters is the fact that the population is a floating one and the personnel of our unions changes so rapidly as not only to lose sight of local officers very soon after their election, but even to the extent of replacing the rank and file of the organisations by new recruits. Constant attention is called for not only on the part of the Trades Congress but to an extent that is not appreciated on the part of the International Unions having jurisdiction and claiming to do business in such a rapidly growing territory. There is a need for more frequent visits from those responsible for the upbuilding of our unions, and certainly more care in the handling of international correspondence when dealing with the problems presented by conditions which would be difficult to duplicate anywhere on earth.

W. R. TROTTER.

REPORT OF DAVID GIROUX, ORGANIZER FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been appointed as organizer for the Province of Quebec, for a period of eleven weeks commencing June 22nd, and ending Sept. 7th, I take this opportunity of submitting for your approval the following brief report of my travels and the work accomplished.

In visiting the following cities, viz.:—Quebec, Fraserville, Rimouski, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, Grand Mere, Shawinigan Falls,

and Montreal, I found that the work of your organizer was fully appreciated by such organizations as were in existence in these cities, and that any assistance that I may have required in my work was cheerfully and willingly given by the members of these bodies, and desire to take this means of thanking them for the kindness and the help given, which is an apt illustration of the spirit of co-operation that animates our movement in this great Dominion.

During the month of August I concentrated my efforts in an endeavour to have the Association of the St. Lawrence River Pilots affiliate with the Congress, as I believe an affiliation with the Congress of this body, would be of mutual benefit. I am sorry to have to state, that my efforts failed, owing to the fact that this Association meets only once every year, and that meeting is generally held in the month of December. I have canvassed the members, and find that in most cases they are favorably inclined towards affiliation, and I am of the opinion that if it is possible to have a representative of the Congress at their annual meeting, which will be held in the City of Quebec in the month of December next, that the affiliation of this body would become an accomplished fact.

Much good work was accomplished in the City of Three Rivers, and much has been done to strengthen our movement in that part of the province. Your organizer was successful in putting in a new local of the Hod Carriers and Laborers Union, and assisted in organizing a new local of the Painters Union, and with five live International organizations in the City, I succeeded in having them form a Trades and Labor Council chartered from the Congress.

In the City of Quebec, the Carpenters and Painters were out on strike for better conditions, and in the midst of their troubles, which I may say lasted nine weeks, your representative was made welcome and our relations became closer. In the City of Sherbrooke also, the Carpenters were forced to go on strike, and I may say that your organizer contributed largely towards the satisfactory settlement of both these disputes. In St. Johns, I was also instrumental in settling a small dispute that existed, and would like to pay a tribute to the Union men of this town for their enthusiasm and activity, and particularly for their loyalty to the Congress.

In conclusion, I would like to say that in every part of this Province that I have visited, that I have found that the men of all crafts, are deeply interested in the work of the Congress, and I feel safe in asserting that great results will accrue from my campaign. In Montreal where I remained for some four weeks, I can especially bespeak for, and the result of my work in that City will be best seen at the convention. Again thanking all those who assisted me in my work.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID GIROUX.

REPORT OF J. C. WATTERS, ORGANIZER FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

FELLOW WORKERS:—In connection with the missionary work of the Congress it has been my duty to cover a wide area of the Maritime Provinces, to note working conditions, hours of labor, rates of wages, the measure of organization existing with its influence in deciding the terms on which its membership shall work and on the working class generally. It was, also, my duty to visit Prince Rupert in B.C., during December, 1911. In Prince Rupert a Cooks and Waiters Union was organized as well as a Trades and Labor Council.

On my way to Ottawa, Denver was visited for the purpose of securing, if possible, the affiliation of the Canadian membership of the Western Federation of Miners. The headquarters of the Cement Workers was visited for a like purpose.

Included in the Eastern itinerary were Montreal, St. Johns, P.Q., Quebec, Moncton, Amherst, Truro, Halifax, Sydney, Glace Bay, North Sydney, New Waterford, Dominion, New Aberdeen, Sydney Mines, Inverness, New Glasgow,

Stellarton, Westville, Windsor, Hillsboro, Springhill, Joggins, Nappan, St. John, N.B., Fredericton, McAdam Junction.

During my mission in the East three Federal Labor Unions have been chartered by the Congress, two in Ottawa and one in Truro. In Halifax, a union each of boilermakers, coopers, building laborers and blacksmiths was organized; in the vicinity of Windsor, N.S., two unions of quarry workers; in Moncton a union of steam engineers; in Nappan a union of quarry workers; in Fredericton a union of building laborers were also organized.

The street railway men in Halifax I found divided into two separate organizations. After addressing two meetings preparations were immediately made to amalgamate the two unions into the International with the most gratifying results. The International organization is now almost one hundred per cent strong in Halifax.

Because of the most regrettable and serious illness of Secretary Draper my presence at headquarters in Ottawa became imperative for some weeks before the opening of the Convention.

With regard to the Canadian Federation of Labor and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the efforts being made by these bodies to build up a purely Canadian organization it is regrettable in the extreme that the seed of prejudice has been planted in the minds of many Canadian workmen, and this state of affairs is largely the result of the inactivity, even indifference, of the International unions in the direction of more thorough organization work in Canada: particularly does this apply to the railway brotherhoods. The conclusion cannot be escaped that the growth of purely Canadian unionism will be measured by the indifference of the international unions to the necessity of organizing the unorganized Canadian workers.

With respect to the condition obtaining in the shops of the I.C.R., too vigorous a protest cannot be made against the system of employment adopted by the Railway Department and accepted by the employees. The party patronage system is, to a large extent, in operation in the Railway Department. Altogether too many men secure employment, not because of their fitness for the particular work at which they may be employed but because of the services rendered, or to be rendered, to the political party at the time holding the reins of government. This is destructive of the manhood, self, respect and political liberty of the individual, as is evidenced by the fact that, irrespective of the honest political opinions held by such employees of the Government to take an active part in a campaign to elect men in opposition to the Government then in power, or that may be elected to power, is to deprive himself of the immediate means of earning a livelihood, by losing his job. The position resolves into this: A skilled mechanic who is rendering valuable service to the Dominion by his work in the shop, but who has strong opinions regarding the unfitness generally of the party then in power, must either forfeit his self respect by refraining from voicing these opinions in an effort to obtain a desirable end by convincing others of the correctness of his position and thereby enlisting their support to achieve the desired results, or the Department loses the services of a valuable employee by reason of his being discharged as an obnoxious political partisan. Signs are not wanting, however, to show that the organizations of the shop employees are determining the terms of employment and that the guarantee of remaining in employment shall be raised from the mire of party politics; that every man employed by the Department shall exercise the full right to hold opinions and to give the fullest expressions to these opinions, no matter how much at variance they may be with the party then in power; and that every M.P., shall be denied the right or privilege to either recommend a man for employment or to use his influence to secure the discharge of any employee.

In the Maritime Provinces, on the whole, I found the hours of toil longer and the rates of wages shorter than elsewhere in the Dominion. There are, of course, a few exceptions. In Cape Breton, particularly, the conditions of the workers employed in the iron and steel mills and in the coal mines can only be

described as deplorable. The dehumanizing influences at work in that section of the Dominion is appalling. Around the mills and the mines the owning company employ a force of special police. The duty of these police is, presumably, to protect the Company's property; the duty of these police, in fact, is to swell the already fat dividends of the shareholders by their being the tools used to degrade and dehumanize the workers from whose degradation and labor are extracted these fat dividends. These hirelings of the Dominion Steel and Coal Company, by their methods of intimidation, are used to prevent the employees from organizing as a means of raising themselves from the slough of despond induced by long hours of toil, small wages, lack of home comforts and, in many instances, of disgustingly unsanitary living conditions. One requires to be on the ground to gain a clear conception at what price of wretchedness, of degradation of squalor, of suffering and of human life itself, the profits for the Steel and Coal Company are coined.

The most abhorrent feature of the whole abhorrent situation is the spectacle of these hirelings, dignified by the name of police, lending themselves as tools to crush their fellows, to blot from out their lives any semblance of liberty, of mutual trust, of certainty of employment and bread to their families, of comfortable surroundings, or the things that go to raise man above the level of the dumb brute. In some instances, at the instigation of the Dominion Coal Company's officials, halls could not be secured in which your representative could address the miners, while in other instances the mine managers with other officials, backed by a strong force of special police, lined up a few yards from the entrance to the hall, and by this method of intimidation prevented all, with the exception of a superbly brave, few, from entering. Some of these superbly brave few had to be assisted to other parts of the Dominion because of their daring to assert their manhood in attending such a meeting—their bread supply was stopped by reason of losing their jobs. Many of our brothers in the extreme east are engaged in a terrific struggle against overwhelming odds. Assistance is imperatively required and to that end I would recommend that the Congress make a strenuous effort to secure the active co-operation of every International organization whose jurisdiction extends over the workers employed at the different vocations in that section of the Dominion to carry on a systematic campaign of organization.

In connection with the organization of the quarry workers of Sweets Corners and Avondale it is worthy of note that the Mayor of Windsor, Mr. H. W. Sangster, gave his whole-hearted support to that end. To his efforts were largely due the success of the undertaking. On several occasions when organization meetings were held in Sweets Corners and Avondale he drove your representative and Vice-President Joy for Nova Scotia to each place—a matter of six and fourteen miles respectively—and I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere appreciation of his active and sympathetic interest in the welfare of these workers.

I also take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the work of the Trades and Labor Councils in the different cities included in my itinerary. Without their co-operation the results accruing from my missionary work would have been almost nil. To Vice-President Joy for Nova Scotia the Congress is indebted for a large measure of the success attending my efforts in the vicinity of Halifax. His untiring efforts, practical suggestions and earnest manner in addressing the meetings were responsible for much of the gratifying success obtained.

To the Secretary of District No. 26, U.M.W.A., J. B. McLachlan, all credit is due for making possible my reaching the different mining towns, he sparing neither time nor expense in making my mission profitable by arranging meetings, at times under the most trying and difficult circumstances, hiring rig and driving me to the scene of action and addressing the audiences jointly with me.

I also desire to thank most sincerely the many others who lent me their whole-hearted assistance in the effort to bring the workers closer together, for the many personal courtesies extended and in making my visit enjoyable as well as profitable.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. WATTERS.

The report of Parliamentary Representative Watters was also read, and referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports. Following is the report:—

PARLIAMENTARY REPORT OF PRESIDENT JAMES C. WATTERS

To the Delegates at the Twenty-eighth Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at Guelph, Ont.:—

FELLOW-WORKERS:—As Parliamentary Representative at Ottawa from January to the end of the first Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Canada, the following matters, relating, directly or indirectly, to Labor's interests claimed the consideration of the House and engaged my most earnest attention in an effort to secure something of a tangible nature for Labor.

The Senate Bill "E", providing for the fortnightly payment of wages for employees on railways, was defeated by a vote of 26 to 16.

Government Annuities—In the course of a speech in support of the annuities system, the subject of Old Age Pensions was introduced by Sir Richard Cartwright, who, among other choice morsels of senatorial wisdom delivered himself of the following:—

"I say deliberately that the worst enemies of the working classes are those who would seek to pauperize or degrade them into being recipients of pensions they have not earned. While I, for one, am always prepared to do justice to the virtues displayed by many of the working classes, still I am within the judgment of this House, and of every man who has paid any attention to the practical course of life of the working classes, when I say that both in the United States, England and Canada, a great many of the working classes, are, unhappily, grossly improvident, and a great many are in the habit of expending on their personal indulgences sums, which, if properly used, would put them far above want in their old age."

The foregoing characterized by the most pronounced ignorance of the fact the working classes are in maintaining civilization with its "idle rich" and "working poor"—the "idle rich" kept in idleness and richness at the expense of the toil and poverty of the "working poor"—would be considered a gross insult offered the "working classes" were it not for the fact of its emanating from a "wholly irresponsible" source.

COMMONS.

1st. Questions by Mr. Verville:

MR. VERVILLE. What are the minimum wages paid and the hours worked by waiters in cities of fifty thousand or more of population, and what are the names of cities of such population?

MR. CROTHERS—(a) The minimum wages paid and hours worked fluctuate greatly from seasonal and other causes. The exact figures are not in the possession of the government. The Census and Statistics Bulletin No. 1, "Wage Earners by Occupations," gives information placing the average earnings of male waiters at \$300, of female waiters at \$265.

(b) The names of the cities of 50,000 or more of population are Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

MR. OLIVER. How many Japanese arrived within the last calendar year?

MR. ROGERS. There were 727 men, and 337 women.

MR. OLIVER. How many Japanese are estimated to be in Canada now?

MR. ROGERS. The figures are not available.

MR. OLIVER. How many Chinese arrived in the past calendar year?

MR. ROGERS. The number was, men 6,794; women, 79.

MR. OLIVER. How many Chinese were exempt from the head tax?

MR. ROGERS. I have not the number, but I have the class of people exempt.

The members of the diplomatic corps or other government representatives, their suites, their servants; consuls and consular agents; the children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin who have left Canada for educational or other purposes on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the officer of the port or place where they seek to enter on their return; merchants, their wives and minor children; wives and minor children of clergymen, tourists, men of science, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the government; duly certificated teachers.

MR. OLIVER. In connection with the Japanese students, would the minister give a statement on a future occasion of the number of Japanese returned to Japan, and the same of the Chinese returned to China?

MR. ROGERS. Yes.

MR. OLIVER. Can the minister give me an idea of the means now taken to check the arrival of Chinese, to see that they comply with the law with regard to the head tax.

MR. ROGERS. They are examined at the ocean port under the Chinese Act.

MR. OLIVER. Are there special officers to deal with the Chinese?

MR. ROGERS. They are dealt with by the immigration officers.

MR. OLIVER. Under special instructions under the Chinese Act?

MR. ROGERS. Yes.

MR. OLIVER. How many Hindus arrived during the past year?

MR. ROGERS. There were 13 men and 1 woman.

MR. OLIVER. I have seen in the papers a statement that two Hindu women had arrived and were held for deportation. Have they been deported?

MR. ROGERS. They arrived and were held for deportation, and their time was up on the 6th of February, but the time was extended in order that we might ascertain whether they came by direct passage or otherwise. When we get that information we shall be able to decide what course to take.

MR. OLIVER. Is there any special regulation to prevent Hindu women from coming in?

MR. ROGERS. No.

MR. OLIVER. Hindu women can come in the same as Hindu men?

MR. ROGERS. Yes.

MR. OLIVER. So, if the women in this case are rejected, it is because they did not comply with the ordinary regulation?

MR. ROGERS. Yes.

MR. MACLEAN (Halifax). Are there many Hindu women in Canada?

MR. ROGERS. Very few—half-a-dozen or so.

MR. OLIVER. How many Hindus are resident in Canada?

MR. ROGERS. From 2,300 to 2,500.

MR. OLIVER. How many is it supposed returned during the past year to India?

MR. ROGERS. I have not that information.

MR. OLIVER. Would it be in the department?

MR. ROGERS. Yes, we can supply it very readily.

MR. OLIVER. Would the minister make any statement as to his conclusions in regard to the relaxing of the regulations for the admission of Hindu women, the wives of Hindus living in Canada?

MR. ROGERS. We have had a special officer investigating those conditions and as far as we can judge from the information we have been able to obtain about 5,200 Hindus have come to Canada and to-day we have less than 2,500 left so that they are evidently finding out for themselves that either the climate or conditions are not suited to their wants. Some of their number were anxious to promote immigration and increase their numbers in Canada and to bring as they claimed their wives. But on investigations the report I get is that the class of Hindus we have in British Columbia are not a class who would possibly bring their wives to settle in that province. I do not of course mean that in

every case; I am speaking in general terms. The police of Vancouver complain rather bitterly that some of the Hindus are rather a troublesome class and the health officers of Vancouver make a similar complaint that they are not a desirable class of settlers to have if it is possible to avoid doing so. In view of the condition and class of Hindu that we happen to have in Canada I do not think there is any chance of women coming out to take up their homes here and continue as residents in Canada. I am speaking only from the information handed me by the special officer detailed to ascertain this information. I think that 300 of these Hindus left Canada last year, but I hope to have the report of the special officer in a short time and to submit it to the House.

MR. OLIVER. The committee may assume that it is not the intention of the minister to relax the conditions in regard to Hindu women?

MR. ROGERS. Not at present, no.

MR. OLIVER. Can the minister explain the apparent fact that the number of Japanese who have arrived in the past year is in excess of the number provided for in the understanding with the Empire of Japan? I think the understanding is that about 400 laboring people may be admitted in a year. Last year 727 entered. Of course the difference may be made up of Japanese of other classes.

MR. ROGERS. In 1911 we had 427 and in this year apparently 727.

MR. OLIVER. It is a serious question. If the arrangement made is being adhered to by the government of Japan it is perfectly satisfactory, but if not it is desirable that parliament should be advised of the fact. There is really a total of over a thousand.

MR. ROGERS. I shall look into that.

MR. OLIVER. Is there any change in the regulations regarding the admission of Chinese that would increase the exemptions from the head tax formerly in force?

MR. ROGERS.—No, there has been no change.

MR. OLIVER. Is the Chinese immigration increasing?

MR. ROGERS. To some extent, but not very largely.

By MR. STEVENS:

1. What is the total number of Chinese that have entered Canada through ports of British Columbia up to date?

2. How many Japanese?

3. How many Chinese during last year?

4. How many Japanese during last year?

5. How many Hindus have entered Canada?

6. How many Hindus during last year?

7. Has the department any record of the arrival of Dr. Sundar Singh?

8. Was any order issued for his deportation? If so, was it executed?

9. Did the said Sundar Singh comply with the immigration regulations?

MR. ROGERS.:

1. 16,902.

2. 13,764.

3. (Fiscal year), 5,254.

4. (Fiscal year), 436.

5. 5,142.

6. (Fiscal year), 1.

7. Record shows that Dr. Sundar Singh arrived at Halifax, N.S., March 12th 1909, per S.S. 'Virginian' of the Allan line.

8. Yes, not yet executed. Still pending.

9. No.

By MR. MONDOU:

NAVAL SERVICE.

1. Does the government intend to propose the repeal of the Naval Service Act?

2. If so, does the government intend, in case of such repeal, to propose another Act containing the policy of the government in matter?

3. If such other Act is proposed, is it the intention of the government to submit the same for the approval of the people before being put into force?

MR. HAZEN:

The answer to each of these three questions is—'Yes.' After such consideration and inquiry as may be necessary, the government will present its naval policy to parliament and to the people. That policy will undoubtedly require legislation which will involve the repeal of the present Naval Service Act. In the meantime that Act will remain on the statute-book for purposes in connection with the Fishery Protection Service and otherwise. Before any permanent naval policy is put into force, the people will be given an opportunity to pronounce upon it.

Grand Trunk Railway:—In reply to a series of questions asked by Mr. MacDonnell, the Minister of Labor stated that the Grand Trunk Railway had failed to reinstate, as agreed upon by the Company, a number of its former employees concerned in the strike and recommended for reinstatement by Judge Barron, the judge appointed by the general manager of the G. T. R. to investigate the individual case of the men who were not reinstated at the termination of the strike.

Later in the Session after giving a resume of the strike of the trainmen on the G. T. R., pointing out the unfair attitude of the Company towards the men by refusing to carry out the terms of the agreement both in regard to wages and reinstatement of strikers the Minister of Labor concluded a scathing arraignment of the general manager of the Company, Mr. C. M. Hays, in the following words.

There is no legal machinery known to me whereby a company in the position of the Grand Trunk Railway Company with respect to this matter, can be compelled to observe an agreement deliberately entered into (acted upon by the other party), and repudiate it to-day because they find it inconvenient to carry it out. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that the time is not far distant when it will be the duty of the parliament to provide means whereby a quasi-public institution like the Grand Trunk Railway Company can be compelled to treat its employees fairly and decently and to carry out the agreements they make with those employees, just as one individual is compelled to carry out his agreement with another individual.

Mr. Webster finished a speech on the same subject as follows:—I think it is much to be regretted that Mr. C. M. Hays has not seen fit to carry out the agreement he made with the men. Mr. Hays had the honour of naming the arbitrator in this case; he named Judge Barron, and Judge Barron sent to Mr. Hays his report; and yet these men are still unemployed. I am free to admit that some men have been taken back, but they have not been reinstated in their former positions. I know a conductor who has been 27 years in the service, a man who has not a stain on his character during all that time; yet he has been offered the chance to start freight-breaking again. If you have read the papers to-day, you will have seen that a man who was in the employ of the Canadian Pacific railway as a train despatcher, for one slight mistake, has lost his position. There is no place in this country where a man will lose his position so quickly as in connection with a railway.

The following extract from the speech of Mr. Morphy is typical of the stand taken by almost every member on both sides of the House, who took part in the debate.

Referring to the very complete and succinct statement, which was given yesterday by the hon. Minister of Labour, which I believe to be true in every essential particular, I desire to be placed on record as saying that I think it is a national disgrace that any corporation can do as Mr. Hays admits he has done—deliberately break a solemn obligation into which he has entered with thousands of employees."

6. On the debate on Fisheries Protection Mr. Sheppard put himself squarely in opposition to the employment of Asiatics in any capacity. The following extract from his speech indicates his stand relative to the "Oriental Question."

However, I go so far as to say that not only in the fishing industry, but in every other industry of British Columbia where the Japanese or other Orientals enter into competition with our own workers, notwithstanding anything in international law or international agreement, it is manifestly unfair to allow these Orientals to enter into competition with our own white men.

Now, Mr. Speaker, permit me to say a word or two with regard to the Oriental question—

There is no quid pro quo. Our own people cannot engage in the fisheries or enter into any other industry in Japan or India. Therefore, the advantage is clearly on the side of the Asiatic and the present system is manifestly unfair to our own workers.

7. Civil Service. Amendments were made providing for an increase in salaries to Custom Inspectors, Collectors, Clerks, Examining Officers and Messengers.

8. In paying a subsidy to the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company Limited for the construction of a dry dock, provisions was made to prevent any sub-contracting of the work, the whole to be done by the Company by day labor.

9. The debate on the appointment of a Tariff Commission may be summed up in so far as it directly concerned labor, by the following excerpts from the speeches of Mr. Ames and Mr. Oliver. The Bill itself went to defeat by reason of a deadlock between the Commons and the Senate on an amendment added to the original draft of the Bill by the Senate.

MR. AMES:

It seems to me that this Bill commends itself to the industrial worker as well. He is both producer and consumer. He probably pays a little more for what he consumes, but he is protected in what he produces in the industrial establishments, of this country, and as he reads this Bill he will say that it provides a means by which an investigation can be made as to whether he is securing a just and fair proportion of the selling price of that to which his labor has contributed. That is what he wants to know. He wants to know whether he is getting an adequate proportion of the return which comes from the work of his hands, and he will have an opportunity to ascertain that when the provisions of this Bill go into operation. Therefore, he will say: I welcome this measure.

MR. OLIVER:

Mr. Speaker, I want to say that the laborer, the man whose capital is his labor and who must sell that capital in order to live, is in exactly the same position as the producer who depends upon the export market for the price of his products. The farmer who depends upon the export market must be in competition with the world, and the laborer, even in the most highly protected country must sell his labor just the same in competition with the world. There is protection for the capital invested in the industries, but there is no protection for the labor that is the industry. It is a fact that the laborer is from time to time urged to vote for a high tariff, and it is a fact that up to the present and generally speaking he has done so; but it is not on the promise of higher wages it is on the threat of the closed factory. The market for labor depends, not upon the tariff, but upon the market for the production of the factory, and the higher the tariff the greater the restriction on the demand for the product and therefore the greater the restriction on the demand for labor. At the same time, every increase in the tariff increases the cost of living to the laborer. The promises or the suggestions of benefits to the laboring classes from high tariffs have never been fulfilled and they never will be fulfilled.

10. On the "Budget Debate" Mr. Verville took occasion, in a very able speech, to present to the House, figures setting forth the huge combination of Capital with the power such combinations possess in dictating the terms on

which the people may live, together with the rates of ages in comparison to the cost of living. He finished with the following words:—

Statesmen of to-day should read the prophetic words written by the great American statesman, Abraham Lincoln, in 1865:

I see in the near future a crisis approaching that enerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country.

As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign upon the prejudices of the people until all the wealth is aggregated into a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of the country than ever before even in the midst of war.

The crisis feared by Mr. Lincoln is upon us, and it is the duty of every member of this House, regardless of political allegiance to prevent it.

The Solicitor of the Congress drafted the following Bills and Resolutions, handing the same to the gentlemen whose names follow for introduction to the House. Although every effort was made to have the several Bills enacted into law not one of them was passed by the House.

11. The Lemieux Act was sought to be amended by the additional subsection. (Mr. MacDonnell). This section shall not apply to any benefit paid or given by a trade union to a member thereof, or received from such union by such member.

12. Amendment to the Railway Act (Mr. MacDonnell) providing for the regulating of length of sections and number of employees required for each section, by the Railway Board.

13. Amendments to the Lord's Day Act (Mr. Verville) providing for the exemption from its application of musicians in churches, church parades, funerals and other purposes of like nature, and cooks and waiters in restaurants and hotels.

14. Amendment to Safety Appliances Act (Mr. Guthrie) providing for the protection of car workers on repair or workshop tracks by placing in the possession of such car workers the right to lock all switches with private locks, and that repair tracks should be sufficiently removed from live tracks as to insure perfect safety.

15. Boiler Inspection Resolution (Mr. Pardee) providing for better boiler inspection by the appointment of thoroughly practical and competent boilermakers only.

16. Amendment to Election Act, by Mr. MacDonell, making provision for the polls being open from 8 A.M. till 6 P.M., and making it obligatory on the part of the employers to allow time for voters in their employ to cast their votes without loss of wages for the time lost to the employer.

17. Amendment to the Elections Act, by Mr. Burnham, providing for the abolition of the election deposit.

18. On Bill 52, providing for the incorporation of the Pacific Trans-Canada and Hudson Bay Railway. Mr. Stevens, in Committee, made a strong plea for the insertion of a clause guaranteeing fair wages and the employment of only white labor on the B.C. sections, but without avail.

19. Old Age Pensions. A Committee has been appointed by the House, with Mr. Burnham as Chairman, to inquire into and secure all information bearing on the advisability of establishing a system of Old Age Pensions. Much information is already in the hands of the clerk of the committee together with copies of the provisions of the Acts in force in those countries that have already adopted a system of Old Age Pensions. Evidence submitted to the Committee by representative people in the Dominion so far is favorable in the extreme.

20. In tendering for Militia Clothing, Camp Equipment, etc., the following section has been added to the provisions of the contract and will apply to every contract entered into henceforth by the Militia Department:—

8. With a view to suppressing the sweating system and securing payment of fair wages to the workmen, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, this contract shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained is required:—

(a) All articles included in this contract shall be made up in the Contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such articles shall be done at the houses of the work people. The contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof, be transferred without the written permission of the Minister, and the sub-letting of the contract or of any of the work to be performed under the contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this cause, or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the Contractor liable to a forfeiture not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him under this contract.

(b) If the Contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting, he shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Minister may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

(c) The factory, and the work there being performed under this contract, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by persons therefor authorized in writing by the Minister.

(d) The Contractor shall be required, when submitting his tender, to make a statement on the form printed below, setting forth the minimum rates of wages to be paid to, and the maximum number of hours to be worked by, the different classes of labour to be employed in the execution of this contract, the said wages and hours to be subject to the approval of the Department of Labour.

(e) Before being entitled to payments of any moneys which the Contractor may from time to time claim to be due him under this contract, he shall file with the Minister, in support of such claim, a solemn statutory declaration of himself or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate, testifying to the rates of wages paid in execution of this contract, and to the manner in all other respects in which the provisions of this contract have been observed and the work performed, and generally setting forth such information as the Minister may require, and as will enable him to determine whether, and if so, in what respects, any of the provisions of this contract may have been violated. If a violation has occurred the Minister may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder, and the Contractor will thereafter not be allowed to undertake any work for the Department of Militia and Defence.

(f) If the Contractor fails at any time in paying the salaries or wages of any person employed by them upon or in respect of the said work, the Minister may notify the Contractors to pay such salary or wages, and if two days elapse and the same be not paid in full up to the date of payment or to such other date as may be in accordance with the terms of employment of such person, then His Majesty may pay to such person their salary or wages from any date to any date and to any amount which may be due, and may charge the same to the Contractors; and the Contractors covenant with His Majesty to repay at once any and every sum so paid.

(g) In the event of a dispute arising between the Contractor and any employees engaged in the work to be performed under this contract, regarding the rights and privileges intended to be secured to such persons by any clause in the contract, the same shall be referred to the Minister of Labour, who shall have power to decide such questions, and whose decision in such cases shall be final.

Owing to what is now known as "the famous 21st of September" immediately after the adjournment of our last Convention in Calgary when the substitution of one party government for another took place the only session at Ottawa, the first session of the present administration was a short one and no legislation was touched outside of the immediate necessities of the administration. As is customary, labor had been so prominent and important just before election time on the stump by the politicians that their interest had run out and it takes a little time for it to recuperate enough to deal with labor matters. This will always be so until labor is on the inside instead of the outside of Parliament.

In the meantime we must do the best we can.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. C. WATTERS.

The following telegrams were read by Acting-Secretary Simpson:—

From P. M. Draper expressing appreciation of kind and thoughtful message sent the first day of the Convention, and expressing the hope that there would be a successful and harmonious Convention. Also stating that his health would prevent him being present at any sessions of the Convention.

From W. B. Best, General Chairman of the Bro. Locomotive Engineers, on the Can. Northern Railway system, conveying best wishes to the Delegates and expressing the hope that the Convention deliberations would prove most pleasant and profitable.

From William L. Best, Legislative Representative of the Bro. Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, forwarding fraternal greetings to the Convention on behalf of his organization.

From L. A. Lavallee, Mayor of Montreal, stating that Montreal with its 600,000 population had extended cordial greetings to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and cordially invited the delegates to hold the 1913 Convention in that City.

From J. H. Burnham, M.P.P., Peterborough, stating that he would be glad to have Congress express an opinion with reference to a proposed Bill doing away with deposit in Federal Elections.

The following resolution, moved by Delegate S. J. Pegg, and seconded by Delegate Robertson was adopted:—

That all resolutions presented to this Congress affecting or pertaining to the Lemieux Act shall be referred to a special committee, appointed by the President and composed of one delegate from each of the organizations present, who are directly affected by the working of the Act.

Vice-President Bancroft pointed out that there was a danger of the Committee on Officers' Reports and this special committee to consider the Lemieux Act clashing in their recommendations regarding the Act, and thought that both the resolutions and that part of the officers' report dealing with the Lemieux Act should go to the Special Committee.

Communications from W. Frank Hathaway, St. John, N.B., advocating legislation for the establishment of Fair Wage Boards, and from Secretary Edgar of the Ontario Labor Bureau were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegates Stevenson and Woodrow, Painters and Decorators, Toronto, wanted the communication from Mr. Edgar confined to the waste paper basket, because that gentleman had received his appointment as a union man, but afterwards had refused to employ union painters to paint his house.

The Convention, however, considered the communication more of a Departmental document than a personal letter and refused to comply with the request.

The name of Delegate Glenn, Journeyman Tailors, Toronto, was substituted for that of Delegate Dupont, Journeyman Tailors, Montreal, as a member of the Label Committee.

Owing to the departure of Keir Hardie for Battle Creek, Mich., on Wednesday morning the opportunity was afforded him to express his regret at having

to leave the Convention in the early stages of the sessions. In doing so he congratulated the Congress upon the wonderful development since his visit to the Halifax Convention, and predicted that if the same progress were made during the next three years the Congress would take a foremost place among the most important Labor Congresses of the world. He reiterated his statement that it was the duty of the workers of the world to unite, because they have nothing to lose but their chains and a world to gain. He sat down amid a spontaneous burst of applause. The Convention then adjourned.

THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

President Watters called the Convention to order at 9 a.m.

Delegate Kennedy, Chairman of the Label Committee, announced a meeting of the members of that Committee in the Committee Room and reported that the name of Delegate Lodge, Ottawa, had been substituted for that of Delegate Hickman, Ottawa, and that the name of Delegate Thompson, Toronto, had been substituted for that of Delegate Ralph, Toronto.

The following telegram from Louis Kemper, Int. Secretary of the Brewery Workers of America, was read:—"The United Brewery Workers of America, in Convention assembled in Denver, Colo., send greetings, and hope that your deliberations and conclusions will be of the utmost benefit to labor in Canada.

A letter from the Toronto Union of Int. Granite Cutters asking for an increased duty on cut granite imported from the United States was referred to the Resolutions Committee.

The following report of Congress Organizer T. Hall, Guelph, was read by the Acting-Secretary, and referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports:—

To the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW DELEGATES:—On July 21st I was appointed Organizer for the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. I was commanded by Secretary, Bro. Draper, to proceed forthwith to St. Thomas to prevent, if possible, the breaking away of several local Unions from the International Organizations. To investigate the cause for their dissatisfaction, and to forward to him the name of the organizer, who was persuading them to take this foolish step. Upon arrival there I looked up Bro. W. Stokes, who gave me valuable assistance, which enabled me to get in touch with the disaffected locals right away.

The following locals were affected: Boilermakers and Helpers, Blacksmiths and Helpers, Local Federal Labor Union of Machinists Helpers.

The grievances of the first two, Boilermakers and Helpers, Blacksmiths and Helpers, were on a par, and were stated to be as follows: High dues, high special assessment, lack of International security, there being no International funds. Lack of courtesy and consideration to local Union in headquarters' correspondence. The Boilermakers Helpers had previous to my going, taken out a charter from a National Union headquarters in Toronto, being persuaded to do so by James Mack, of Toronto, organizer for Boilermakers and Helpers National Union. With the Boilermakers separation has not yet taken place, but dissatisfaction and discontent are deep-seated, fully 90% being prepared for that step. I went thoroughly into this matter with them, and found that they were not desirous of antagonizing International Trade Unionism, and locally would affiliate with the Dominion Trades Congress if it were permissible. The Boilermakers Helpers would not break away from their new love, the National Movement.

I took up this matter with the St. Thomas Trade and Labor Council, the question was thoroughly gone into, and a committee appointed from that body to look into this matter. There is however no difference in the situation. The delegates from the National Local Union, meeting in session with Delegates from

International Local Unions, in a central organization chartered by this Congress. From St. Thomas I returned to Guelph to keep in touch with local work in connection with this Convention. Brantford, Berlin, Galt, Hespeler, Preston, Woodstock, Welland, St. Catharines, Stratford, have been visited and meetings addressed in each place. Berlin bricklayers and masons have since my visit affiliated with the Congress and are represented at this Convention. I feel sure that as a result of the effort made there will be further affiliations from this important craft in the near future. On Tuesday next, Sept. 17th, a meeting will be held in Stratford for the purpose of forming a Central Labor Council in that City. I feel assured it will come into being as a result of efforts made there. The Boilermakers of Stratford have also severed their International affiliation, and have taken out a Charter with the National Movement. This in addition to looking after Congress interests in Guelph is a resume of my past seven weeks work. In conclusion I desire to say that I appreciate very much the kindness extended me in all places visited and respectfully submit this report.

Sincerely and Fraternally yours,

THOS. HALL, Org., Guelph.

Secretary Draper's Financial Statement for the fiscal year just closed was read by the Acting Secretary and referred to the Audit Committee. The report was as follows:—

To the officers and delegates of the Twenty-eighth Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

FELLOW WORKERS AND BROTHERS:—I have the honor to submit a report to you of the receipts and expenditure from September 1, 1911, to September 1, 1912. It is a source of great gratification to me, on the submission of my twelfth annual report as Secretary-Treasurer, to be able to record such a steady increase in the membership and finances of this Congress as have taken place during the past eleven years.

The total receipts from all sources, including the balance from last year's revenue are \$15,699.79. The total expenses are \$10,219.82, leaving a balance of receipts over expenditure of \$5,479.97.

The membership directly affiliated and paying per capita tax is 66,128, comprising local unions, associations and lodges. In addition to this two Provincial Federations of Labor (British Columbia and Alberta) and forty-four Trades and Labor Councils are holding charters extending from Prince Rupert, B.C., in the West to Sydney, C.B., in the East.

There were five Trades Councils chartered during the year, Cranbrook, Nelson, Prince Rupert, Prince Albert and Three Rivers. There were seven Federal Labor Unions chartered, namely, Nelson No. 8, Ottawa No. 3, Ottawa No. 12, Truro No. 6, Winnipeg No. 13, Winnipeg No. 10, and Winnipeg No. 20.

During the year the membership increased 8,869.

RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand September 1st, 1911.....	\$ 3,356.96
Receipts from per capita tax, charters and supplies.....	11,743.54
A. F. of Labor Grant for legislative purposes.....	500.00
Interest on deposit in Bank	99.29
Total receipts from all sources	15,699.79
Total expenditure, as per itemized acc't rendered.....	10,219.82
Balance in Bank September 1st, 1912.	5,479.97

Respectfully submitted,

P. M. DRAPER, *Secretary Treasurer,
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.*

President Watters then announced the following committee to deal with the Lemieux Industrial Disputes Act: S. J. Pegg, Maintenance of Way Employees, Convener; W. Stokes, Trainmen; Jos. Gibbons, Street Railway Employees; James McLennan, Miners; L. Beuloin, Machinists; G. H. Campbell, Moulders; W. J. Bartlett, Blacksmiths; W. Hoop, Letter Carriers; H. Taylor, Railway Carmen; G. B. Robertson, Railway Telegraphers; J. Monjeau, Electrical Workers Jas. Hawthorne, Boilermakers; Chase, Locomotive Engineers.

Delegate Trotter took occasion to point out that the appointment of this Special Committee showed clearly the necessity of all the railway organizations being affiliated with the Congress. Delegate Bartlett, Chairman of the Committee on Officers Reports, asked the Congress to authorize the appointment of a special committee on immigration. The suggestion was approved and President Watters stated that he would name the Committee later in the day.

Acting Secretary Simpson suggested that an hour be fixed for the address from the Fraternal Delegate of the A. F. of Labor.

It was pointed out that the Reception Committee had arranged to have the delegates visit the Experimental Farm and Agricultural College in the afternoon and Delegate Trotter moved that a night session be held to commence at 8 o'clock.

Delegate Nicholson Berlin, suggested that the night session be not held but that the Convention meet in the afternoon.

Delegate Verville expressed his approval of that suggestion.

Delegate Studholme said there were delegates from all parts of the Dominion and that they should see the Experimental Farm and Agricultural College.

Delegates Hoop and Dyson also spoke on the subject and the Convention decided to hold a night session.

The hour of 8 p.m. was fixed as the time for the address from the Fraternal Delegate from the A. F. of Labor.

Brother C. L. Baine, General Secretary of the International Boot and Shoe Workers Union, was introduced to the Convention and in a brief address emphasized the growth of the trade union movement on the North American Continent during the present year. He referred to the McNamara Case and said despite the prophesies that the outcome of this case would affect the growth of the trades union movement there had been no lack of appreciation of the great work being done by organized labor. The people still think we are right. He referred to the recent textile strike in St. Lawrence and pointed out that the imprisonment of four employers under suspicion of an attempt to dynamite some of the textile mills, and the imposition of a fine of \$500 upon the individual charged with placing the dynamite in its position all served to show that there was yet more to be learned about the events leading up to the arrest and imprisonment of the McNamara brothers. He said that his organization always sent a representative to the Sessions of the Trades and Labor Congress and asked that the International Trade Union Movement in the United States and Canada be judged by its achievements. There had been a substantial increase in the membership of the A. F. of Labor since January first. The increase in wages to that membership had been one hundred million dollars, with an expenditure of only twenty million dollars in dues. This, he pointed out indicated a splendid investment and as good as any other investment in the Country to-day. It represented a dividend of 400% upon the money invested. He cited some of the legislation, favorable to the working men passed recently, including the 8-Hour Day on all Federal Government work, Workmen's Compensation law in the State of Massachusetts, and the compelling of the Courts to recede on questions affecting organized labor. He also referred to the victory of the street railway employees in the big Boston strike and stated that the satisfactory conclusion of this struggle had been brought about as a result of the political aspirations of Governor Foss, Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and the District Attorney. In closing he expressed the hope that the Convention would be productive of much good and would serve to make more effective the efforts of organized labor. (Applause)

Delegate Rigg, Chairman of the Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions, reported for the Committee.

Resolution No. 1.—By Delegate W. H. Hoop, representing Branch No. 7, F. A. L. C.:—1st. Moved that the Dominion Trades Congress petition the Dominion Government to immediately increase the pay of Letter Carriers 50 cents per day over and above the existing rates of pay. 2nd. That the Dominion Government recognize the sterling value of the Letter Carrier and make provision for sick pay when the Letter Carrier falls sick. 3rd. That the Dominion Government have the uniforms made locally, and that steps be taken to obtain a very much superior quality of material. 4th. That the Dominion Government recognize the principle of establishing an 8-hour day among the Letter Carriers throughout the Dominion.—Concurrence in, that “all uniforms to be made in union shops”.

Resolution No. 2.—By Delegate Narcisse Arcand, representing United Brotherhood of C. & J.:—Whereas there now being two rival organizations of Carpenters and Joiners, each being now affiliated to this Congress, it is considered now to be contrary to the interests of these workers, and furthermore, that the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners having now had its charter revoked by the American Federation of Labor, it is moved by Delegate Arcand, seconded by Delegate J. A. Hibbins, representing Local Union 1244 of the M. B. of C. & J., that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be the one Union affiliated and acknowledged by this Congress.—Non-concurrence.

The following delegates took part in the discussion on this resolution:—Hoop, Sivertz, Johnston, Mason, Dyson, Arcand, Foster, Pettipiece, Armstrong, Farmilo, Lane, Rigg, Giroux, Moore, McClure and Simpson. A roll call was demanded, and the result showed 124 for the adoption of the Committee's Non-concurrence recommendation and 76 against.

The Acting Secretary read the following telegrams:—“The undersigned representatives of the City of St. John, N.B., in the Provincial Legislature will be glad to have Trades and Labor Congress meet here 1913. Be sure and come. John E. Wilson, C. B. Lockhart, Phillip Grannon, L. P. D. Tilley.”

International Union Steam Engineers in convention St. Paul, Minn., extend fraternal greetings and best wishes for a successful and profitable meeting, Jas. G. Hanna, Secretary.

The following brief letter from Arthur Hawkes was read by the Acting Secretary: I see that the Executive Council goes for me in the annual report, and I shall be very glad to have extended to me the courtesy of a couple of copies at the earliest convenient moment, so that all possible publicity may be given to it.

A letter from Mr. W. A. Douglas, Toronto, asking Congress to give an expression of opinion on the question of taxation on land values was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Credential Committee reported the seating of W. Goulding, as a delegate from Guelph Brewery Workers Union No. 300.

Mr. Edward Flore, Int. President of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Alliance and Bartenders League of A., was invited to the platform, and in a brief address congratulated the Congress upon the splendid work it was doing for the organized workers of the Dominion. He extended the best wishes of the organization he represented. The Convention then adjourned to meet at 8 p.m.

THIRD DAY—Evening Session.

The Credential Committee presented a supplementary report, stating that they had received a telegram from D. McPherson, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Railway Telegraphers, asking that the name of A. Houston be added to the delegates representing the C. P. R. Montreal Division of the Railroad Telegraph-

ers, and arrangements made to seat him at the Convention. The Committee recommended that he be seated, and the Convention concurred. Delegate Trotter rose on a question of privilege to make reference to a statement appearing in the *Toronto Globe* of Wednesday morning, September 11, from Lord Claud Hamilton, a British railway director, to the effect that James Keir Hardie, M.P., did not represent and speak for the British Labor Party on his present visit to Canada, and moved that the following telegram including the credentials presented by Mr. Hardie be sent to the *Toronto Globe*:

Guelph, Ont., Sept. 11, 1912.

"The Globe,"
Toronto.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in Convention assembled in the City of Guelph, Ont., notes with regret an item in the *Toronto Globe* of this date, purporting to be part of an interview with one Lord Claud Hamilton, a British railway director, in which this gentleman makes the extraordinary statement that James Keir Hardie, M.P., does not represent and speak for the British Labor Party on his present visit to Canada, and by the publication of Mr. Hardie's official credentials from the British Labor Party this Congress gives the lie direct to this malicious and uncalled-for statement, and hereby calls upon the *Toronto Globe* to give the same prominence to this denial as was given to the previous statement. This resolution was carried unanimously by a standing vote of the Convention, which is representative of organized labor in Canada from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island.

Mr. Hardie's credential reads as follows:—

THE LABOR PARTY.

28 Victoria Street,
London, S.W.
20 August, 1912.

MR. P. M. DRAPER,
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR:—The Executive Committee of the British Labor Party has learned with satisfaction that their colleague, Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., is to attend the Canadian Trade Union Congress early in September, and they have asked him to convey to our Canadian friends the fraternal greeting of the British Movement. We feel assured that Mr. Keir Hardie will meet with a hearty welcome from the Canadian Trade Unionists. They must be well aware of the strenuous endeavors he has made during the last 20 years to weld the organized forces of Trade Unionism and Socialism into one big working class Labor Party, which now has a membership of over 1,500,000 throughout the country, and 41 Parliamentary representatives at St. Stephen's. That the political unity of organized workers has been a worthy achievement is undeniable, for the measure by which the reform of social and industrial condition has dominated British politics is the steady progress of the Labor Party. Since its inception in 1900, the Party has stood both in the Country and in Parliament as an independent force, concerned solely with the interests of the workers, and bringing the intimate knowledge of industrial affairs of the Trade Unionist on the one hand into conjunction and co-operation with the enthusiasm and ideals of the Socialist on the other. Our experience has proved the wisdom of this course of action, and justified its greatest possible extension. The trade unionists of Great Britain were driven to take up politics as the only means of recovering the industrial weapons that were taken from them by the Taff Vale judgment; and that their successful intrusion into the parliamentary field has been resented by their economic opponents is now apparent in the methods by which the English Law Courts—in the Osborne judgment—have ruled all political activity outside the scope of the Unions. There is no doubt whatever that the British Trade unionist

fully realizes that he can afford to relinquish neither his industrial nor his political opportunities, but is prepared to utilize them to the full as occasion offers. Mr. Hardie will be able to expound the principles and explain the methods by which our Party has been built up, and it is the sincere desire of his colleagues that his presence among you may stimulate interest in the discussion of the possibilities of similar activities in connection with the Canadian movement.

With kind regards and best wishes for a successful Conference, believe me to be

Yours fraternally,

(Sgd.) ARTHUR HENDERSON,

Secretary.

The Convention adopted the motion unanimously.

Pres. Watters announced the appointment of the following special committee on immigration: W. R. Trotter, Vancouver, convener; A. Millar, Toronto; L. McKinnon, Moncton; J. V. Johnston, Winnipeg; J. Brooks, Halifax; Ed. Chicken, Saskatoon; W. N. Goodwin, Truro.

Delegate Lodge presented the report of the Audit Committee, which was adopted as read.

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-eighth Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Audit desire to report as follows:—

1. We have examined in detail the books and accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and find the same correct.

2. The income for the year from all sources, including balance from last year was \$15,699.79 and total expenditure \$10,219.82; leaving a balance in bank of \$5,479.97.

3. We have also carefully examined the receipts in the Kruz Case and find the amount received to have been \$1,781.70. Of this amount \$1,600 has been forwarded to the Secretary of District No. 18, U.M.W. of A., leaving a balance in bank of \$181.70.

4. The systematic manner in which the books of the Congress are kept makes the work of audit an easy task.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM LODGE, *Chairman,*
 WILLIAM STEPHENSON,
 G. R. BRUNET,
 E. H. TAYLOR,
 P. D. AYER, *Secretary.*

At this stage of the proceedings President Watters introduced J. T. Smith, Kansas City, Mo., Fraternal Delegate from the A. F. of Labor, who received a rousing reception from the delegates, who joined heartily in the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow."

"Mr. Chairman and Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to bring the fraternal greetings of almost two millions of trades unionists on the other side," he said. "I wish to congratulate you for the splendid work performed at this Convention and it is needless to tell you that the workings of the A. F. of Labor is somewhat different at their Conventions. Yet, we have the same problems and the same legislation to consider. We have a more varied range of matters coming before the Federation of Labor than you have on the floor of this Convention. I have been deeply interested in the legislative matters brought before the delegates here. Across the line the special commissions appointed to gather data on great problems are at work every day in the year; problems of education, immigration, and the white plague, and information of

great value to the labor movement of our country. Action has been taken by the A. F. of Labor suggesting that State Federations and Trades Councils make an effort to get members into their legislative bodies. We have now fifteen trade unionists in our Congress and the work performed by these men has been of great benefit to the workers and is the pride of our Country, thus showing what they can do. The chairman of this group, W. B. Wilson, and the rest of his associates have done a lot of work in the interests of, and for the upliftment of humanity, legislating not only for the trade unionists but for the whole Country generally. Where is there one of the other members who can discuss the wants of the coal miners like Wilson, who has spent years of his life in the coal mines, thus knowing what the coal miner wants? Nobody can do the same. Who can discuss more intelligently the needs of the men on buildings than Frank Buchanan, the Ex-President of the International Union of Structural Iron Workers? He is one of our trade unionists who can get on the floor of the house and discuss the wants of our working men. Then the work of Victor L. Burger should be mentioned. Since he entered Congress he has made the other representatives sit up and take notice. These men thought that labor men knew only labor problems and were surprised to hear them talk as intelligently as the rest on all other big problems. They now know that we are studying all the great problems of the nation and we are not going to stop with fifteen trade unionists in the House of Representatives. You will see that after the next election we will have more of these men in Congress. The time is not far distant when you will see them in our Senate. This Congress is very much like our State Federations of Labor which meet once a year to consider labor legislation for the different States. Our State Federations of Labor have been very successful during the past several years and have got the trade unionists worked up to such a pitch that they realize what they can accomplish along these lines. We have been trying to get Workmen's Compensation Acts passed in our various State Legislatures. We have succeeded in Michigan, Kansas, Massachusetts and several other States. In the State of Missouri, after twelve years of strenuous battle, we have succeeded in having an anti-convict labor Bill passed by the House and Senate and signed by the Governor. It is now unlawful to contract prisoners out to any one for work. They will be used in penal institutions to make articles to be used inside and nothing will be sold outside. The working hours of the prisoners will not exceed eight hours per day. The argument was used by our opponents that these prisoners had to labor or they would go insane. Under the old contract system they were compelled to work twelve hours a day and the delegates to this Convention know that it is not necessary to keep men working those hours to prevent them from going to the bug house. We have also succeeded in securing a fifty-four-hour-week Bill for women; as a result of our fight to secure for them the 8-hour day. We will be fighting for an 8-hour day for women next year and will get it. Several other important labor laws have been secured in the States. We have an 8-hour law for coal and metaliferous miners and also other legislation in the interests of miners. We have also a semi-monthly pay bill for all corporations. These things have all been brought about by labor itself. All such legislation in the Dominion as well as in the United States has been promoted and brought about by organized labor. Our Labor Commissioner in Missouri with his deputies and our factory inspectors with their deputies all carry paid-up union cards in their pockets. We tried hard to get changes in our factory inspection law but the burning down of our Capitol somewhat interfered in the accomplishment of our purpose. These union government officials have their hands tied in the inspection of factories and cannot do all they want. The fee system is in force. It is a rotten system and will have to be changed. These factory inspectors can only inspect factories in cities of ten thousand and over and only inside the city limits. If inspection is good for the inside it is also good for the outside. It is also right for the inspection to apply to the entire State regardless of the size of the town or the city. In the State of Kansas we have a State Federation of Labor and also a State Society of Labor. No one but a trade unionist is eligible to

become a member of this State Society of Labor. They meet once a year and elect their officers once a year and the Secretary, whether democrat, republican, socialist or prohibitionist, becomes the labor commissioner. The Governor has nothing to say as to who he shall be. It is the trades unionists who have the say and it is only right that we should have it. That is what you are trying to do here and that is why I say you are like our State Federations of Labor.

Our movement has taken a keen interest in the child and woman labor question. Miss Jane Gordon of the City of New Orleans conceived the idea that it would be good to call a conference to secure uniform legislation. Prior to this there was no age limit in the South for children entering the cotton mills and other industries. Children as young as six, eight, nine and ten years of age entered these mills and industries to work. In the early part of 1909 Governor Sanders of Louisiana took the matter up and representatives of the manufacturers, the labor organizations and women's clubs were invited to a conference, and Missouri was included in the invitation. There is a long strip of land which hangs down below the Mason and Dixon's line and it is said that when the surveyors came across that part of the country an old lady owned this strip of land and asked them what they were doing. She was told that they had made the boundary line of Missouri and that she would be left in the State of Arkansas. "For heaven's sake," she said, "I don't want to live in Arkansas and be subject to chills and fever," and that is why the strip of land was left. There are deplorable conditions in the South and one case was reported of a mother with five children who lived under one roof and had not seen each other for three months, until one day the machinery broke down in one of the mills and there was a family reunion, the description of which would put into the shade any other kind of a family gathering. The mill owners would say that there need not be any fear that the children wouldn't get an education, as they would establish school houses. They did it and brought teachers into the mill districts to instruct the children. Despite this fact however there are 80,000 between the age of 6 and 20 in the State of Tennessee who cannot read or write. You know how difficult it is to get children out early to go to school; but there babies as young as six years of age are compelled to rise at 5 o'clock in the morning to get to work at 6 o'clock and do not return to their homes until 7 o'clock at night. These children are liable to fall asleep while on their chairs or under the table.

In the year 1911 we met in Atlanta, Ga., and were pleased to hear the results that had come from our conferences. After three years work not a mill was working more than ten hours a day, having reduced the working time two hours. In Georgia the working hours are twelve a day. At the first conference the manufacturers who were there, and one of them Van Cleave, said we had no right to dictate to the manufacturer what the hours of labor for children should be. The women, however, stood by the labor movement and helped us to get reforms. The age limit in Georgia is 12 years for children living at home; but orphans can go to work at 10 years of age. Where is the difference? At the next session of the legislature we hope through the conference to get an age limit fixed for boys in the service of the postal and commercial telegraph companies. Ninety per cent of the messages are delivered after 10 p.m. and you know where these boys have to go at these late hours. It is not right to have them going in these places at such tender years. In Kansas City, Mo., the boys got the idea to go out on strike and girls were employed to take their places. Now just imagine girls 15, 16 and 17 years of age carrying messages at such an hour and into such places. We heard no one making a protest until organized labor did so. The newspapers said nothing about it. What would have been done elsewhere if we had not taken action? We are frequently charged with being selfish and only working to further our own interests. This is not true; it is false. When the Brotherhood of Carpenters got the eight hour day they did not enjoy this advantage alone but helped to put other trades on the same footing. When union men get wage increases and better conditions do not the non-union men also share in the benefits? In my city the City firemen were working

24 hours a day. Many of them were married men and should have been enjoying some of the home life that other people enjoy. The representative of labor went before the fire and water board to ask for the introduction of the double patrol system. We were told that it would be impractical and that because the old condition had always prevailed it would have to stay. Both the lower house and upper house of our common council, however, passed a law on July 1st, introducing the double platoon system; but when the time came to enforce it we were asked where we expected they would get the money to employ from 160 to 200 extra men. We told them to get busy and they found the money and we were the means of taking over 150 men off the labor market. Now our firemen only work 12 hours a day. If this can be done in Kansas City it can be done in other Cities. This matter would never have been taken up if it had not been for the labor men and these firemen, 300 strong, were in the last Labor Day parade to show their appreciation of our work in their behalf. You cannot tell these firemen we are selfish. Ask the school teacher if we are selfish. No one realizes like those in the Labor movement that these women are using their lives for the good of the Nation and no one should expect that senators and governors can be made out of rich men's sons by teachers drawing \$25 per month. They know where to come to get the assistance they need to improve their conditions.

There is nothing that I could tell you about these matters that would be new to you. We are all out after the same thing. We want higher wages for the bread winner so that he can keep his children in school to prepare themselves for the battle with other children in the struggle for their existence. It has been the custom for some time to send fraternal delegates to this Convention and we should keep it up. We get information to impart to our constituents and since I have been here I have learned considerable of what you have done and are endeavoring to accomplish and your reports show that your officers have been on the job all the time. When you see the increase in membership you can see what has been done. What I have learned will be of great benefit to those whom I represent, and it is well to find out each others wants so that we can help each other the best we can. I have received a hearty welcome at this Convention and will never forget my visit to Guelph. I will never get tired when called upon to say anything in the interests of this Congress and in the future will have a great deal to say about the work you are undertaking. I assure you my hearty support if I can do anything for you and I am satisfied that the A. F. of Labor wants to make the movement here the success it deserves in all respects. (Prolonged applause).

President Watters in acknowledging the kindly sentiments expressed by the fraternal delegate stated that he had listened with appreciation to his illuminating address and emphasized the fact that when it was noticed what progress had been made and efforts put forth to eliminate suffering from the human race it could not help but encourage those who had listened. He thanked Brother Smith for his splendid address.

On motion of Acting Secretary Simpson, Rev. T. Albert Moore, Assistant Secretary of the Social and Moral Reform Council of Canada was invited to address the Convention. He said that it was with a great deal of pleasure that he met in the Convention Hall and pointed out that while it was built as an armoury he was glad the delegates were not present to drill for battle but were meeting to improve the conditions of the laboring men and their homes throughout Canada. He informed the delegates that while coming on the train to the meeting a man had remarked to him that the labor unions were creating industrial unrest. He replied that it was industrial unrest that demanded the organization of the workers into trade unions. "I was glad," said Mr. Moore "when a delegate came to me and said that he did not see any badge on my coat. I said it was because I was not entitled to one and when he pinned one on me I was glad to wear it. Mr. Moore said he had come to the Convention in the interests of the Social and Moral Reform Council of Canada and made reference to the com-

position of the Council and its officers. He said that the Rev. Dr. Shearer, the Secretary, wished to be remembered to the delegates as he had many pleasant visits at previous Conventions. Reference was made to the fact that the Congress was represented in the Council by Allan Studholme, M.P.P., and James Simpson, the Acting Secretary. Mr. Moore stated that he had a report to submit to the Convention from the annual meeting of the Council and said he wanted the delegates to know what they had on their programme for the coming year under the heading of Social Service.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

Your Executive submits the following statement of the attitude of the Churches and other bodies represented in this Council toward various economic, social and moral questions:—

We affirm that it is Christianity that has largely created the present demands for social and economic justice, and for a larger realization of human rights and duties. But for the presence of Christian ideals in the world there would be no such vivid consciousness of the existence of these problems. It is because of the leavening work of the Gospel of Christ that men discern the moral issues involved in economic relations.

We believe that the Son of Man is the final authority over all human life, in its social as well as its individual aspects. We believe that righteousness can be realized in the complex conditions of modern life only through the application to all human affairs of the principles of the Kingdom of God.

We believe that it is the duty of a Council such as this is to show how these Christian principles apply to human affairs.

We desire therefore:—

1. For the application of Christian principles to the operations of industrial associations, whether of labour or capital.

2. For a more equitable distribution of wealth. We hold that the distribution of the products of industry ought to harmonize with the teaching of the New Testament.

3. For the abolition of poverty. We realize that some poverty is due to vice, indolence or imprudence; but on the other hand, we hold that much is due to preventable disease, uncompensated accidents, lack of proper education, unemployment, insufficient wages, and other conditions for which Society is responsible and which society ought to seek to remove. We believe in the maintenance of a standard of living, such that every person shall have sufficient fresh air, light, pure food, shelter, comforts and recreation to make the conditions of his life wholesome. We believe that whenever possible, he should be led to learn these for himself and those dependent on him, but that, when through old age, sickness, or any other incapacity, the family or individual is unable to become self-supporting, society should make adequate provision for them.

4. For the protection of childhood. We believe in the right of children to birth, health, happiness, and mental and moral education. We believe in the protection of children from exploitation in industry, trade and amusement, and from work that is dwarfing, degrading or morally unwholesome.

5. For such regulation of the conditions of the industrial occupations of women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of themselves, the community and future generations.

6. For adequate protection of working people from dangerous machinery and objectionable conditions of labor, and from occupational disease; for such ordering of the hours and conditions of labor as to make them compatible with healthy, physical, mental and moral life.

7. For provision by which the burden imposed by injuries and deaths from industrial accidents shall not rest upon the injured person or his family.

8. For the release of every worker from work one day in seven. We hold that in a Christian society these things should prevail;

- (a) One day of rest for every six days of work secured to every worker.
- (b) This one day of rest to be Sunday except in case of those engaged in work which from its nature be done on that Day.
- (c) The pay of each worker for six days' work made sufficient for the needs of seven days of living.

9. For the employment of the methods of conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes.

10. For proper housing. We believe that all dwellings should be sanitary, that overcrowding and congestion of population should be prevented, and that tenements and apartment blocks should be so constructed as to allow a proper physical basis for family life. There is urgent need of a more uniform and rigid enforcement of the various by-laws.

11. For the application of modern methods in the care of dependent and defective persons, by the adequate equipment and humane and scientific administration of public institutions concerned therewith.

12. For the development of a Christian spirit in the attitude of society towards offenders, and that it must endeavor to prevent the commission of crimes by furnishing a wholesome environment, and by such educative and corrective measures as will develop moral sense and industrial efficiency in the young.

13. For wholesome recreation. We believe that the play of children and the amusements of adults are of great importance to morals, and that they be brought under social control, so as to free them from the evil effects of unrestrained commercialism and make them minister to the physical and moral well-being of the people.

14. For the protection of society against all contagious diseases by compulsory notification to Medical Health officers; that this should apply and be enforced in regard to venereal diseases and that no one should be granted a marriage license until he or she presents a medical certificate of normal mentality and freedom from the venereal diseases.

15. For international peace.

We ask the authority of the Council to publish this statement for general circulation.

"I believe copies of this should be printed and given wide circulation," he said. They are the findings of the Committee on Social Service. I rejoice in coming before the Congress. Ministers have their Associations and you men are right in organizing. I was once asked if I would say so in my pulpit and I said I would and I did. During the past twenty years I have been strengthened in my conviction that workmen should organize. Canada must be free from conditions that make men and women slaves and I hope you will go forward till we have victory through our land. Mr. Moore informed the Convention that since Labor Day he had learned that over 200 ministers of the Methodist denomination had discussed labor problems on the Sunday preceding Labor's Holiday. This statement was received with loud applause.

"May his tribe increase" said President Watters, in referring to the Rev. Mr. Moore, "and if every minister would give expression to the same sentiments conditions would soon change for the better."

A communication was read from the Waiters Union of Toronto with reference to the introduction of a resolution favoring one day off a week for its members. It was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The following telegrams were read:—"St. John Board of Trade extends invitation for your Congress to hold next meeting in St. John. W. E. Anderson, Secretary."

From T. H. Esterbrooke, Ltd.:—"Extend most cordial invitation to hold your next Convention in St. John, N.B."

From W. N. Rochester, Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance:—"Expect to be in Guelph to-morrow afternoon, the 12th instant, and shall appreciate opportunity of addressing the Congress briefly."

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:—Resolution No. 5.

Resolution No. 5.—By Delegate Chas. Nicholson, representing Twin City T. and L. Council, Berlin, Ont.:—Whereas, Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti are at present in prison and in grave danger of being judicially murdered by the courts of Massachusetts at the behest of the capitalist manufacturers of that State, and whereas we are fully convinced of the innocence of Ettor and Giovannitti respecting the charges brought against them, be it resolved that we do protest and will use all means in our power to arouse public sentiment against this outrageous treatment of our comrades in Massachusetts, who in their noble fight in the cause of labor were guilty of no indictable crime; and further resolved, that copies of these resolutions be sent to Governor Foss of Massachusetts and to various newspapers.

The Resolutions Committee submitted the following substitute:—

“The Committee non-concur and recommend that this Congress is in sympathy with the two champions of labor now in prison in Massachusetts as a result of the industrial struggle taking place in the textile industry in that State and recommend that the Executive Council be directed to keep a watch on the proceedings and to inform and recommend to the members of any action that in its judgment is deemed expedient.

The substitute was adopted.

Resolution No. 6.—By Delegate Christian Sivertz, representing Trades and Labor Council, Victoria, B.C.:—Whereas, it is alleged that accidents on railways occur from time to time which are due to an insufficient number of men being employed at maintenance-of-way work; be it resolved that this Convention direct the Executive Council to bring this matter to the attention of the proper authorities, recommending investigation by a public official and demanding that where investigation proves that an accident has occurred as a result of such insufficient number of men being employed, that responsibility for same be placed on the Directors of such railroads respectively.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 7.—By Delegate Christian Sivertz, representing Trades and Labor Council, Victoria, B.C.:—Be it resolved, that this Convention instruct the Executive Council to endeavor to secure an enactment providing that workmen employed on all Government or subsidized works be paid weekly in legal tender. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 9.—By Delegate Christian Sivertz, representing Trades and Labor Council, Victoria, B.C.:—Be it resolved that this Convention goes on record as condemning any and all governmental support for military training of the children and the youth of the land, as expressed in the Boy Scout and Cadet movements, and that a copy of this resolution be included in the presentation made by the Executive Council to the Government.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 10.—By Delegates E. H. Glenn and Harry Geary, representing Local Union No. 132, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Toronto, Ont.:—Whereas, for the past 28 weeks the members of the Toronto Branch No. 132, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, have been out on strike for better conditions, including free workshops, the abolition of the pernicious sweating system, also an increase in wages essentially necessary to meet an ever increasing expenditure which the wage-earner is always up against, and be it here explicitly understood that all the increase in wages our members have received during the past nine years has been 5 per cent., and during that period the cost of living, etc., has advanced 45 per cent., so that therefore the comparison shows up the unfair attitude of the members of the Toronto Merchant Tailors' Association. Whereas, the said strike was forced upon the members owing to the refusal of the employing merchant tailors on King, Bay and Colborne Streets to grant an opportunity to meet around the conference table and negotiate for conditions which would have resulted in a basis being reached which would have undoubtedly brought about an honorable settlement mutually satisfactory and acceptable to each of the contending parties. Whereas, the employing merchant tailors on King, Bay and Colborne Streets have all along assumed an attitude of antagonism

towards the Union and its members, so much so that all efforts put forth by it in the direction of securing a conference has proved futile. The merchants preferring to hire "unfair labor," through the medium of advertising in the newspapers of Great Britain, and have imported these undesirables under contract to take the places of our members; therefore be it resolved, that this twenty-eighth convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress assembled, do condemn the despicable tactics pursued by the members of the Merchant Tailors' Association of Toronto, believing as we do that the best interests of all concerned in the present dispute would be better served by the Merchant Tailors adopting a more conciliatory attitude towards their striking employees, by their exhibiting a desire to meet the representatives of the workers in conference and discuss the merits of the case now at issue between the parties contending, and thus facilitate matters looking towards an early resumption of work.; therefore be it further resolved, that this Convention assembled endorses the stand taken by the members of the Toronto Branch of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America in their efforts to secure adequate wages and better conditions in the workshop whereby the sweating system shall cease to exist and absolute protection be afforded to the patrons of Custom-made Clothing. Therefore, realizing as we do, that their cause is a just one, we unhesitatingly commend it to the attention of all members of the Labor movement as being worthy of their influence and loyal support.—Concurred in.

The Convention adjourned at 10 o'clock.

FOURTH DAY—Morning Session.

President Watters called the Convention to order at 9 o'clock.

The Acting Secretary read a telegram from W. E. Foster, of St. John, N.B., inviting the Congress to hold their Convention in that City next year.

A letter was read from I. H. Burnham, M.P., Peterborough with reference to Old Age Pensions and was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Mrs. T. Evans of 1460 Des Erables, Mount Royal, Montreal, wrote to the Convention with respect to Old Age Pensions for mothers, the Lemieux Act and Woman's Suffrage. The letter was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A letter from F. J. Barton, Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, Saskatoon, was referred to the incoming Executive Council.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported as follows:

Resolution No. 12.—By Delegates P. Duffey, President, and W. M. Goodwin, Secretary, of Local No. 6, Federal Union of K. L. C. of Canada, Truro, N. S.:—Whereas, reports and statistics obtained and prepared and published monthly in the Labor Gazette issued by the Minister of Labor for the Dominion of Canada have furnished all the data and information necessary for the study of the subject of the cost of necessities of living, etc., and whereas, it is obvious that the widespread increases in the cost of living, thus detailed, have shown that said increases have practically equalized throughout Canada the prices of all the varied articles of consumption, each in kind, as food and raiment, light, heat, rent, and other common necessities, as well as supplies and expenses for the ordinary education and training of the young; therefore resolved, that it is the opinion of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada here assembled, that the Governments and law enacting bodies of the Dominion of Canada, the provinces, cities and municipalities thereof, should be humbly petitioned and requested to revise such legislation as may have already been considered and enacted, and enact legislation where not now in force, as will provide for and procure a uniform scheme of hours, and minimum schedule of wages or remuneration throughout the said Dominion, its provinces, cities and municipalities to conformably equalize according to

class and occupation the recompense and remuneration of persons engaged in labor on public buildings, public works, and public improvements of all kinds.—Referred to the Executive Council to report on at next Convention.

Resolution No. 13.—By Delegates P. Duffey, President, and W. M. Goodwin, Secretary, of Local No. 6, Federal Union of K. L. C. of Canada, Truro, N. S.:—Whereas the percentage of immigration to the provinces in the eastern half of the Dominion of Canada and particularly those on the eastern coast has been a subject of much concern and consideration by the governments and people of the various provinces of the east; and whereas, the statistics of immigration, together with the data furnished by the Dominion Government and by the western provinces of Canada, have shown that an enormously large percentage of skilled artisans and tradespeople of all classes have been attracted to the said western provinces of Canada by high rates of day wages and reduced hours of daily labor; and whereas it is apparent that legislation devising and regulating the number of hours of labor per day and the minimum rate of pay per hour or per day for labor in the various trades and occupations has tended very greatly to raise and fix in general the standard in the several provinces of the west; and whereas it is in evidence that a longer working day and lower rate of pay per hour prevails in the east, and particularly in the provinces on the eastern coast, and the cost of living in the east is as high as in the higher paid provinces of the west; and whereas, it is apparent that immigration of tradesmen and artisans would be attracted to the east as readily and plentifully as to the west, were the hours per day and the pay per hour reasonably equal or as profitable as in the west; and whereas, it has become notorious that the workshops, farms and occupations in the east and in all lines of labor of whatsoever kind, have suffered in development and progress because of the selection of the west by working people; and no adequate enticement has been projected to deter such migration, or to procure substitutes by means of immigration from other lands; and whereas, it is apparent that a reduction in the hours of day's work, and in ancrease in the rate per hour of pay for such work would tend to satisfy the native working person or to induce the immigrant to partake of the demand in the east; therefore resolved, that this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada humbly petition the governments of the several provinces of eastern Canada, and the cities and municipalities thereof, to enact such laws as will reduce and equalize the number of working hours per day on all public works and in public employment, and to establish, raise and equalize a minimum rate per day and per hour on public works and in public employment, to conform with and meet the standards now generally in force and operation in the provinces of the west; also to raise and equalize the age limit at which boys and girls may be employed in shops, workshops, factories, on farms and in other employment, as shall conform with and meet the average limit for such persons now in force and operation in said provinces of the west.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 15.—By Delegate P. D. Ayer, Moneton Trades and Labor Council:—Resolved, that the sympathy of this Congress and the active co-operation of its Executive Committee be extended to the employes in the mechanical departments of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways in their efforts to obtain an eight hour work day, without reduction in income, believing as we do, that in the matter of improved working conditions, the people of the country as represented in government, should set a good example to other industrial concerns in this regard.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 16.—By Delegate Charles Nicholson, Twin City Trades and Labor Council, Berlin, Ont.:—Resolved, that a collection be taken in this convention on Wednesday a.m., Sept. 11, for the defense fund for the benefit of our comrades and brother workers, Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, who are now in jail at Lawrence, Mass.

No recommendation came from the Committee.

Delegate Sivertz moved that the date mentioned in the resolution be struck out and the word "Now" inserted.

Delegate Simpson moved as a substitute that it go to the Executive Council with instructions to take such action as they deemed advisable.—(Substitute carried.)

Resolution No. 17.—By Delegate Gus Francq, representing Montreal Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, the industrial developments are increasing in a very constant way in the Province of Quebec; and whereas the duties of the Factory Inspectors are becoming more and more important and difficult owing to the small number of Factory Inspectors and the vast territory they have to cover; be it resolved, that the Provincial Executive Committee for Quebec be instructed to ask the Provincial Government to appoint at least one Foundry Inspector and three Factory Inspectors, and that new inspectors be chosen from amongst members of trades unions to enforce the act relating to sanitary conditions in foundries which was enacted two years ago.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 18.—By Delegate Gus Francq, representing Montreal Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, despite the frequent demands of the executive committee of the province of Quebec to obtain for our schools, free and uniform books, justice has not been granted, and, whereas, the school system existing in our province makes it obligatory on the working class to meet a cost four times greater for their school books than in other provinces, thereby placing us in a condition of inferiority. Be it resolved, that the provincial executive demand uniformity in books not only in one municipality but in all municipalities of this province; and be it further resolved, that the provincial government ask for tenders for the printing of copy books and other school books and that these be sold at cost, pending their gratuitous distribution.

Committee recommended concurrence with amendment, striking out the word "four" in the fifth line and inserting the word "several".

Delegate Verville suggested that the resolution be made as public as possible.

Delegate Smith, St. Johns, Que., moved in amendment that "This Congress demand free compulsory education and uniform school books throughout the Province of Quebec.—Amendment carried.

Resolution No. 19.—By Delegate T. Moore, representing L. U. 713, U. B. C. J. of A., Niagara Falls:—Whereas it has been the custom of certain construction companies operating near the U. S. border, to ship their maimed workers to hospitals over the line, and in some cases death having resulted; and whereas it has been impossible to always obtain an open enquiry into the cause of death, and the responsibility of such companies for same, by a Canadian coroner and jury, thus impeding dependants of such workers from obtaining compensation under the present laws: therefore be it resolved: that Congress condemns the action of any company taking an injured worker out of Canada except by distinct request of his immediate relatives, and that the executive of this Congress be instructed to take such action as may be necessary to have a clause inserted in all compensation acts in Canada to make illegal such action in the future.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 20.—By Delegate W. R. Brunet, representing Brewery Workmen, Montreal:—Whereas much money and local efforts have been spent in Montreal trying to organize the Brewery Workmen of that city and whereas Montreal is the brewing centre of Canada, and its products are found in almost all the cities of Canada, be it resolved that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada give all support possible to the efforts now being made in that city by the International Brewery Workmen of America.—Adopted with the word "moral" inserted before the word "support" in the sixth line.

Resolution No. 21.—By Delegate Robert Mason, representing Fed. Asso. Letter Carriers, Guelph, Ont.:—Whereas the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in session assembled, have carefully considered the matter of hours of labor and wages paid our Letter Carriers throughout the Dominion, and regret that our representations for a number of years past on behalf of those servants have been overlooked by our Dominion Government; and whereas this Congress

has called the attention of the present government to an eight-hour day and the Postmaster General to the matter of an increase in salary; and whereas this Congress deplores the fact that the process of evolution on those two important propositions has not been as rapid as the economic enlightenment of the present day demands; therefore, be it resolved that it be an instruction to the incoming executive to press upon the Government and the Postmaster General the necessity for an immediate and favorable consideration of those two important questions in order that the men and their families may be enabled to live in accord with the standard now demanded in providing the necessities of life.—Concurrence.

Resolution No. 23.—By Delegate Christian Sivertz, representing Trades and Labor Council, Victoria, B.C.:—Whereas the containers used by the manufacturers of cement are such that they allow the cement to escape, and whereas in the handling of cement in confined places such as the hulls of vessels or in box cars, the air becomes filled with dust; and whereas this dust enters the lungs and fills the pores of the skin, thus endangering health; be it therefore resolved that this Convention direct the Executive Council to secure legislation that will oblige manufacturers and importers of cement to use containers that will reduce the escape of cement dust to a minimum.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 24.—By Delegate Gus Francq, representing Trades and Labor Council, Montreal:—Considering that, inasmuch as there exists in the province of Quebec bureaus for the inspection of Industrial Establishments and Public Buildings, free employment bureaus and a bureau of conciliation and arbitration; and considering that in order to secure the greatest possible good for the work people of the province, it is now time that a bureau of labor statistics should be created in order that all matters affecting labor would be properly controlled and administered; and considering that a bureau of labor and vital statistics is indispensable for the purposes of information in all matters affecting the condition of the working classes; be it resolved that we hereby strongly recommend the creation of a Chief Labor Commissioner under the general direction of the Minister of Public Works and Labor, for the business of Quebec, and that the said Chief Labor Commissioner be given absolute control over his department.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 25.—By Delegate W. B. Parker, representing Trades and Labor Council, Guelph:—Whereas the Provincial Government of Ontario has seen fit to prohibit cashing of pay cheques in hotels and have failed to provide a by-law for the changing of those cheques by banks issuing the same, at a convenient time to the wage earner; be it therefore resolved that the Ontario Executive officers of this Congress, do press upon the Government the necessity of so amending the law, as to make it unlawful to pay wages by the cheque system.

The Committee reported concurrence with the amendment moved by Delegate D. Campbell, adding the words at the end “except by transportation companies.” (Concurred in.)

Delegate Wilkinson was granted the floor and moved that the Convention at the afternoon session elect a fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress for next year's Convention.

Delegate Halford of Hamilton moved in amendment that a referendum be taken on the question.

After considerable discussion in which delegates Trotter, Halford, Pettipiece, Verville, Campbell, Millar, Rigg, Bancroft, Sivertz, Simpson and Kennedy took part the amendment was lost by a vote of 98 to 85 and the motion carried on a roll call vote by 134 yeas to 65 nays.

The name of delegate Lowe of the Maintenance of Way Employees was substituted for that of delegate Pegg on the Special Committee appointed to deal with the Lemieux Industrial Disputes Act.

Delegate Worthall was granted unanimous consent to introduce a resolution.

FOURTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

President Watters called the Convention to order at 2,30.

The Acting Secretary read a letter from the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals acknowledging the receipt of telegram sent on September the 10th, with reference to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and its treatment to employees. He said it would be the aim of the Government to secure as far as possible fair treatment for the employees of public service companies in receipt of Government aid, and said the Government was still hopeful that the difficulties heretofore existing on the G.T. Pacific would be satisfactorily adjusted.

Delegate Worthall for the Barbers announced that the barber shop at the New Wellington Hotel was recognized as fair by their organization.

The time having arrived for the election of officers Fraternal Delegate Smith from the A.F. of L. was invited to preside upon his arrival but in the meantime Delegate Allan Studholme, M.P.P., wielded the gavel.

Delegates Wilkinson, Joy and Brunet were appointed scrutineers.

Nominations were then called for President and the name of President Watters was proposed by Delegate Verville and seconded by delegate Sivertz. The name of delegate Glockling was proposed by delegate Lunn but he retired from the contest. Nominations were closed and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot for President Watters for a second term.

For the office of Vice-President the name of delegate Bancroft was submitted for re-election by delegate Simpson while delegate Campbell nominated delegate Gustave Francq of Montreal. Delegates Monjeau and Gibbons seconded the nomination of Vice-President Bancroft. The result of the elections was 138 votes for Bancroft and 70 for Francq. Delegate Brancroft was therefore declared the choice of the Convention.

For Secretary-Treasurer the name of delegate P. M. Draper was moved by delegate Simpson, seconded by delegate Lowe. There being no other nomination Secretary Draper was declared re-elected for the ensuing year.

The following Vice-Presidents were elected:—

Nova Scotia, John T. Joy, Halifax.

New Brunswick, James L. Sugrue, St. John.

Prince Edward Island, referred to Executive Council.

Quebec:—Delegate J. T. Foster, Montreal.

Ontario:—Delegates Aitchison, Gibbons, Lodge, Rollo, Marks were nominated. Delegates Aitchison and Rollo retired. On the first ballot the vote stood Gibbons 83, Marks, 80 and Lodge 38. A majority vote was necessary for election. The name of delegate Lodge was dropped and delegate Marks retired in favor of delegate Gibbons. Delegate Gibbons was therefore declared elected.

Manitoba, R. A. Rigg, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan, W. McAllister, Moose Jaw.

Three additional members for each Provincial Executive were elected as follows:—

Nova Scotia:—Delegates Brooks, Goodwin and Fisher.

New Brunswick:—Delegates Campbell, St. John; Ayer and McKinnon.

Prince Edward Island. Referred to the Executive Board.

Quebec:—Brunet, Bertrand and Jette.

Ontario:—Delegates Lodge, Stephenson, Halford, Moore, Parker, Millar Symonds, Marks, Gamble, Driscoll, Wyley, Lane and Cameron were nominated. Delegates Lodge, Stephenson, Driscoll retired and delegates Parker, Marks and Moore were elected.

Manitoba:—Delegates Irwin, Portage la Prairie; Taylor, Brandon; and Strange, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan:—Delegate Chicken, Saskatoon; Somerville, Moose Jaw; Merlin, Regina.

Fraternal Delegate to the A. F. of Labor:—Delegate Verville nominated by delegate Brunet, delegate Bruce by delegate Rigg; Wilkinson, by delegate Walker; Marks, by delegate Webb. Delegate Wilkinson retired.

Special scrutineers:—Delegates Halford, Pegg and Driscoll were appointed.

On the first ballot delegate Verville received 61 votes, delegate Bruce, 94, and delegate Marks, 49. No candidate had a clear majority and the second ballot was taken, resulting as follows:—Bruce 116, Verville, 84. Delegate Bruce was declared elected.

Fraternal Delegate to the Trades Union Congress of the British Isles:—Delegate Lowe nominated delegate Campbell of the Telegraphers, delegate Bancroft nominated Secretary Draper, delegate Hoop nominated delegate Simpson. Delegates Campbell and Simpson withdrew and Secretary Draper was declared elected by acclamation.

On motion of delegate Lowe the Acting Secretary was instructed to wire delegate Draper notifying him of his election and extending the congratulations of the Convention.

Two Cities, Montreal, Que., and St. John, N.B., were placed in nomination for the Convention City of 1913 by delegates Hoop and Pettipiece respectively and upon the vote being taken the choice was in favor of Montreal by a vote of 98 to St. John 96. The Convention then adjourned.

FIFTH DAY—Morning Session.

President Watters opened the Convention at 9 o'clock. He announced the following Committee on Thanks: Delegates Robert, Sugrue, Cameron, New Westminster; McGrath and Barnett.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was granted special privilege to introduce Resolution No. 101 with respect to the Grand Trunk Pacific Strike. The concurrence recommendation of the Committee was adopted. The Resolution was as follows:

Resolution No. 101.—By delegate W. McAllister, representing Moosejaw Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, it has been brought to our attention that the G. T. P. Company admit that they are losing one million dollars per year on operating expenses; and whereas, the Company has to dig up that amount from capital account, in order to keep things moving; therefore, be it resolved that this Congress should insist that the line as portions are completed, should be operated under the regulations of the Railway Act, and under the control of the Railway Commission, and be it further resolved that the Government be petitioned to investigate into the accounts of the Company and discover how the money is being spent.

Resolution No. 8.—By delegate Christian Sivertz, representing Trades and Labor Council, Victoria, B.C.:—Whereas the present industrial development calls for a more effective plan of organization among the workers than now obtains under the craft unions system; and whereas the Trades and Labor Congress at the Calgary Convention adopted a resolution endorsing the principle of industrial unionism; be it resolved that this Convention hereby reaffirms its endorsement of that principle and instructs the fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor to submit a resolution to that body at its next Convention recommending to all affiliated International unions the adoption of an universal, interchangeable membership card, enabling any member of any trade or organization to join any other trade or organization without initiation fee.

With the consent of the mover the following amendment was adopted:—“Whereas the present industrial development calls for a more effective plan of organization among the workers, be it resolved that this Convention refer to the Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labor the matter of advocating before that body the desirability of the various International trades

unions adopting a universal interchangeable membership card enabling any member of their respective organizations to join any other organization without initiation fee."

Resolution No. 11.—By delegates P. Duffey, President, and W. W. Goodwin, Secretary, Local Federation Union No. 6 of the K. L. C., Truro, N.S.:—Whereas, the working classes in all lines and kinds of employment in the Maritime Provinces of Canada have shown signs of general unrest, dissatisfaction with the conditions controlling the length of a working day and the remuneration given therefor, and other impositions under which they suffer: resolved, that this Trades and Labor Congress now assembled appeal to all International Trades and Labor Organizations to appoint organizers to carry on a general organizing campaign throughout the said Maritime Provinces; also to request the American Federation of Labor to appoint a general organizer for the said Maritime Provinces, to work in conjunction with the Trades and Labor organizers now employed, or to be appointed as herein requested.—Concurred in, with deletion of the section beginning with the words "also to request the A. F. of Labor" and ending with the word "requested."

Resolution No. 22.—By delegate Christian Sivertz, representing Trades and Labor Council, Victoria, B.C.:—Whereas numerous accidents in connection with loading and unloading ships are caused by incompetence of signalmen or hatch tenders; be it resolved that this Convention direct the Executive Council to draft a bill for introduction in Parliament which shall provide "That any "person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of loading or unloading "ships or vessels, or who contract to load or unload a ship, or vessel, or who shall "be in charge of a ship or vessel while the same is being loaded or unloaded, or "who is authorized to load or unload any ship or vessel, shall employ and supply "upon every ship or vessel while being loaded or unloaded, an experienced and "competent person to act as signalman or hatch tender, whose sole duty it "shall be to observe the operations of loading or unloading at each working "hatch on such ship or vessel, and to warn all persons engaged in the operation "of loading or unloading, of any possibility of injury from any articles of which "the cargo is composed, or of danger to any person engaged or being in or about "such ship or vessel while the same is being loaded or unloaded."

The Committee recommended non-concurrence and submitted the following substitute which was adopted:

"That the Executive Council be directed to introduce legislation providing "against accidents in connection with loading and unloading of vessels, as a "result of incompetent signalmen or hatch tenders."

Resolution No. 26.—By delegate John Scott, Carpenters and Joiners, Local 919, St. John, N. B.:—Whereas, the homes of many workers, as well as many boarding houses wherein workers live, lack the convenience of a bath room; and whereas, the labor performed by many workers is of such nature as to seriously require frequent baths, in order to avoid skin disorders and other physical impairments which might follow; therefore, be it resolved, that the Executive of this Congress shall co-operate with, and assist organized labor of St. John, N. B., to bring pressure to bear upon the Dominion Government towards securing the installation of ■ free public bath in the basement of the new post-office building, which the government purposes to erect in said city of St. John, N. B. The Committee recommended non-concurrence and recommended that the subject matter be taken up with the municipal authority.—Carried.

Resolution No. 28.—Resolution by delegate John Scott, Carpenters and Joiners, Local 919, St. John, N. B.:—Whereas, much difficulty is experienced by labor, particularly in the Maritime Provinces, when any effort is made towards securing the enforcement of the "fair wage clauses" which are inserted in all contracts given out by the Dominion Government, in accordance with the "Fair Wage Act"; and whereas, it is extremely desirable on behalf of the workers, that the enforcement of said clauses be rendered more easily secured; be it, therefore, resolved, that this Congress petition the Government for the

appointment of a "Fair Wage Officer" for each and every province, whose duty it shall be to enforce all "fair wage schedules" to the strictest letter of the law; and be it further resolved, that this Congress recommend to the Dominion Government that the "Fair Wage Act" be amended, so as to make it apply to all work done for the Government, which is done by "day's work," as well as all contract work. And, be it further resolved that the provincial "fair wage officer" be appointed entirely independent of party politics.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 29.—By delegates H. Johnston and Stephenson, representing Div. 113, Toronto St. Ry. Employees:—Whereas many accidents, some of them fatal, are occurring each year to conductors of street and electric railways, caused by falling from the "side steps," or "running board," of open cars along which side steps the conductor has to walk continually in the performance of his duties; and whereas such side steps, or running boards are notoriously known to be a nuisance to the public and a danger and menace to thousands of street railway conductors; therefore, be it resolved that this Congress again re-enact its former resolutions, oftentimes repeated respecting the abolition of side steps or running boards on open street cars, and that this Congress again instruct its Executive Committee to appeal once more to the provincial legislators to the end that the dangerous running board be abolished.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 30.—By delegates F. A. Hoover and S. Lamonde, representing Div. 101 Vancouver and Div. 107 Hamilton Street Railway Employees:—Whereas in the Province of Ontario recent legislation has been enacted providing that street and electric railway employees shall have one day of 24 hours off duty in seven; therefore, be it resolved that the various executive committees be instructed to seek similar legislation for all other street and electric railway employees in the various provinces—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 32.—By delegates Sam. Madill and A. Scoble, representing Div. 113, Toronto, and Div. 99, Winnipeg, Street Railway Employees:—Whereas the proper and competent training of all motormen and conductors who operate street and electric cars upon the streets and highways, is a matter of serious concern to the travelling public who use these cars, as well as the many thousands of pedestrians who walk upon the streets, in that the preservation of life and limb and property is involved in the question of the efficiency of the persons operating said cars, and whereas, it is a well known fact that grave danger is ever present by reason of the prevailing practice of street and electric railway companies to hurry apprentices through a short period of instruction, then place them in full responsibility to take charge and operate an electric car while still inexperienced and incompetent; therefore, be it resolved that this Congress again go on record as warning the public of the ever present dangers from this source, and call upon the people everywhere to agitate and protest to the end that legislation be enacted in every province, making it compulsory for street and electric railway companies to put every applicant for the position of motorman or conductor through a training period of at least thirty (30) days, and that in the case of motormen, 1 week at least of said 30 days shall be occupied in the motor shops under competent instruction in the more important electrical and mechanical parts of the motor car and further that it be an instruction to the provincial executives of this Congress to make urgent demand for legislation along the lines indicated in their respective provinces.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 33.—By delegates A. Conn, and D. McIver, representing Div. 113 Toronto, and Div. 134 New Westminster Street Railway Employees:—Whereas, motormen and conductors on street and electric cars are compelled to suffer great hardships while performing their duties owing to the lack of proper heating of the vestibules of said cars; therefore, be it resolved, that the Executive Committees of the various provinces seek legislation providing for the sufficient heating of vestibules on all street and electric cars. The Committee recommended non-concurrence and afterwards suggested that the Resolution be adopted.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 35.—By delegate Joseph Gibbons, Toronto Street Railway Employees Union:—Whereas, Sub Section 1 of Section 82 of the Ontario Railway Act provides for all cars built after the first of January, 1907, for use upon a railway operated by electricity or upon a street railway, shall be so constructed that the seat for passengers will face the front of the car when in motion and an aisle sufficiently wide to allow the passage of the conductor shall be provided in every such car. And, whereas Sub Section 3 of Section 82 renders Sub Section 1 useless and provides as follows: This section shall apply to railways and street railways not yet constructed where the space between the tracks commonly called the devil strip is in the opinion of the Board sufficiently wide to allow the cars to be constructed as provided in Sub Section 1 of this Section; be it, therefore, resolved, that Sub Section 3 of Section 82 be struck out and all cars be provided with aisles.—Concurred in.

Rising to a question of privilege delegate Brunet of Montreal voiced the protest of the Montreal delegation against a report in the *Toronto Globe* that the delegates from the Province of Quebec had come to the Convention as French Canadians and not as trade unionists. The Acting Secretary was instructed to forward the protest to the *Globe* newspaper.

Resolution No. 36.—By delegate W. B. Thompson, representing Brotherhood of Railway Carmen No. 6:—Resolved, that this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada instruct the executive of all the provinces of the Dominion of Canada to work up a monster petition of all the railway workers as to the benefits to be had from the bi-monthly payments of railways.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 37.—By delegate Charles O'Donnell, Local No. 58, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees of the U. S. and Canada, Toronto:—Whereas the Theatrical Stage Employees in Canada believe that the best interests of the public and the persons employed in theatres, should be safeguarded from dangers of fire and other accidents, by providing proper facilities. We would ask that the following resolutions would be placed in the hands of the Executive Board of this Congress, and that the Executive be instructed to use every endeavor to have these resolutions become law by the act of the legislatures;

(a) That the practice of tying sand bags or other weights on lines used for raising and lowering scenery curtains, drop curtains, borders or electrical effects be prohibited, and that wherever such counter weighting is needed that a proper and efficient counterweight system must be installed in this theatre.

(b) That the person or persons employed in operating the switch board in any theatre shall be compelled to remain within ten feet of such switch board while a public performance is being given.

(c) That proper and efficient fire escapes leading from the fly floor or gallery on stage where men are employed must be installed.

(d) That proper sanitary appliances be placed in all theatres for the use of the stage crew, independent of any such place that may be used by the performers.
—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 38.—By delegate James Daly, Local 320, Metal Polishers, Montreal:—Whereas, throughout the Dominion the men employed in brass polishing and buffing shops are exposed to a constant menace to their health through the inhaling of the brass filings and dust; therefore, be it resolved that the Executives of the different provinces be instructed to ask for legislation calling upon the employers to instal blowers and fans to carry away the dust and filings.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 39.—By delegate James Stevenson, Painters and Decorators No. 3, Toronto; seconded by James Simpson, Typographical Union No. 91, Toronto:—Whereas it is intended to submit to the Parliament of Canada in the current session, a bill for the purpose of affording simple, cheap and effective facilities for the legal incorporation, regulation and control of co-operative societies; and whereas legislation of the character mentioned being permissive only, does not infringe the rights nor impair the legitimate interests, legal or

moral, of any class of the community, nor does it restrain or obstruct the opportunities any section of the people at present enjoys in tendering to the public its services; and whereas it is essential there should be one uniform law regulating the operation of Co-operative Societies, in the development of what is known as the Co-operative Movement in Canada, and such legislation is for the general advantage of Canada for the reasons following, that is to say:

(1) While Societies are independent of each other they are most successful where they act together and develop in unison and sympathy a national movement and have co-operative opportunities ■ between the respective Societies as well as between the members of each Society, a result impossible of achievement if each society is dependent upon Provincial statutes inconsistent with each other.

(2) The produce of the farms and the products of the factories are, by co-operative methods, placed in the hands of the actual consumer with the least possible loss in the process of distribution, thus increasing the purchasing value of money to the consumer and insuring to the worker on farm and in factory alike, a more equitable share of the wealth he produces.

(3) To the extent that labor is employed by associated effort, strikes and lockouts are (and it has been so demonstrated in Britain and elsewhere) virtually eliminated, thus procuring industrial peace.

(4) While the cost to the consumer in production and distribution by Co-operative methods is considerably reduced it releases for productive purposes a large quantity of capital and labor now unnecessarily employed in distribution or wasteful production and at the same time more equitably remunerates those whose services are really needed.

(5) Economies of labor and capital so effected would increase the rate of development of the country and contribute to the material well-being of the people as a whole.

(6) The facilities given by the contemplated legislation for the establishment of Co-operative Credit Banks would utilize the small savings of the people for local development which under present conditions are denied to them, retaining for their benefit the whole of the interest earned thereon.

Be it, therefore, resolved by this Congress that the Executive Council be instructed to urge the passage of the bill before the cabinet of the Government.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 40.—By delegate J. D. MacLennan, L. U. 469, Springhill, N. S., representing United Mine Workers of America:—Whereas the privately controlled police of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company have become a menace to all classes of people who are lovers of liberty and free speech; and whereas these private police are used for the purpose of intimidating workmen and preventing them from attending meetings or discussing the Trades Union movement by reporting the names to the various bosses and they in turn either discharging these men or warning them, as to what would happen; and whereas the police of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company do watch, follow and intimidate any or all representatives from International unions, who may have occasion to visit the locality; therefore, be it resolved that this Congress go on record, as being opposed to all private police controlled by corporations, and instruct its executive to seek such legislation as will prevent such being employed.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 41.—By delegate J. D. MacLennan, representing L. U. 469, U. M. W. of A., District No. 26, Springhill, N. S.:—Owing to the demoralized conditions of the Trades Union movement in Nova Scotia, and on account of the prejudice caused by the press of the country against International representatives, we hereby ask this convention to consider the matter of sending one or more men to Nova Scotia to assist in the work of organization. It is very essential in the progress of the Trades Union movement of Canada.

We therefore move that one or more men be sent to Nova Scotia to assist with the work, as the situation requires.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 27.—By delegate John Scott, Carpenters and Joiners, Local 919, St. John, N. B.:—Whereas, the workers of the Maritime Provinces are split up and divided in every conceivable manner, and those branches of labor which are organized, or partially organized are not sufficiently well organized to resist the encroachments of the employers; and whereas, in order to maintain a decent standard of living for the working class in those provinces, it is necessary to bring about a more thorough system of organization, and whereas, this can only be accomplished by experienced and capable organizers, therefore, be it resolved, that this Congress shall send and maintain in the Maritime Provinces, one or more organizers, to be kept in the field for not less than three months during the ensuing year, for the purpose of rousing the workers of said provinces to the necessity of their being united; and, be it further resolved, that the General Executive be authorized to provide a fund for this purpose, either by appropriations, or by a general assessment levied upon all bodies herein affiliated, as may be deemed best. The Committee coupled resolution No. 27 with 41 and recommended that the Executive Council arrange with the Int. Organizations to have organizers go into the District as frequently as possible.

Resolution No. 43.—By delegate F. H. Fljozdal, representing Belmont Local 365, I. B. or M. of W. E.:—Resolved, that the incoming executive be instructed to have presented to Parliament legislation penalizing any false representation as to employment of labor by employers. Such legislation should further specify that in urging workers to accept employment, due notice of existing strikes be given. The Committee recommended concurrence. Del. Smith of St. Johns, P.Q., moved in amendment that the words "and lockout" follow the word "strike" in the resolution.—Carried.

Resolution No. 44.—By delegate Arthur Plummer, representing Bricklayers and Masons, No. 12, Berlin:—That, whereas the historical right of the workers to freedom of speech is becoming inconvenient to, and is being curtailed by the authorities of this country, who in some cases of late have gone so far as to imprison some of our brothers that have persisted in using that right, viz., in Vancouver, Port Arthur, St. Johns and elsewhere; therefore, be it resolved that this Congress places itself on record as being absolutely opposed to any curtailment of this time-honored right whatever; and furthermore, that should the occasion arrive, the incoming executive be instructed to take such immediate action as shall be in the best interests of the workers in general to preserve that right, and also those of free essemblage and a free press.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 45.—By delegate H. Taylor, representing Wheat City Lodge, 393, B. R. C. of A.:—That this Congress go on record condemning the methods of advertising that the titled landlords of the Old Country have regarding ready-made farms and rented farms in Canada when those same people and their forefathers have driven from the land farmers first to make room for sheep, then deer, for the American millionaire sportsman.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 47.—By delegate A. J. McClure, representing U. B. of Carpenters:—Inasmuch as it is the unalterable policy of organized labor to reduce the number of hours per day and to increase the rate of pay, and whereas in the cities of Calgary and Winnipeg and other cities, the carpenters and painters and others work nine or ten hours, and in many instances after other craftsmen on the same building have quit for the day; and whereas this policy militates against those who now have eight hours; therefore, be it resolved, that the twenty-eighth Canadian Labor Congress most earnestly request that all building trades adopt the eight hour day as soon as it is possible to do so.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 48.—By delegate A. Farmilo, representing Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, seconded by O. Jette, representing Stonecutters Unions; whereas finished stone is being imported from the United States in large quantities, while members of the local Stonecutters' Associations are walking the streets; therefore we are confronted not with a theory, but with a very serious condition, which needs immediate attention; and whereas the duty on dressed stone entering the United States is 50 cents per cubic foot an

10 cents per cubic foot on raw material, and the duty on stone entering Canada is 15 per cent. on raw material and 20 per cent. on dressed stone; therefore be it resolved that this Congress petition the Dominion Government with a view of having the tariff raised on all dressed stone entering Canada. The Committee recommended the striking out of the part of the last sentence commencing with the words "that this Congress" and inserted the following. "Resolved that this Convention direct the Ex. Council to bring this matter to the attention of the Government with a view to finding a remedy."—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 49.—By delegate Henry Pickett, representing Jubilee Lodge No. 6, B. R. C. of A.:—Resolved, that it is of the utmost importance that the whole of the railroad employees in Canada, irrespective of their various callings, should endeavor to form some closer kind of federation so that uniform rates of wages and working conditions may be brought about on every road or section of road in the same territory. A strong effort is now being made in this direction, and this Congress desires to go on record as being heartily in favor of such a movement, and pledges itself to assist same by every means in its power.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 50.—By delegate John Noble, representing Electric Workers, of Toronto:—That whereas there are an alarming number of deaths among electric workers throughout the Dominion owing to the want of proper electric construction; be it resolved that we, the delegates of the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada do urge upon the government the necessity of passing legislation compelling all companies to maintain such construction; and be it further resolved that properly qualified inspectors be appointed to see that such legislation as may be passed is properly complied with.—Concurred in and recommended that the subject matter of this resolution be referred to the Provincial Federations and Executives.

Resolution No. 51.—By delegate Geo. Keays, representing Reliance Lodge 227 International Brotherhood Maintenance of Way Employes:—Whereas it has become a settled policy of the different railway companies of Canada in operating a system of discrimination against employees in the different departments who may fall under the displeasure of the heads of departments, and said policy acting in a detrimental manner and creating hardships upon the employees so discriminated against in the matter of re-employment on said railways of Canada; therefore be it resolved that this Congress do all in its power to have the Railway Act of Canada amended, so that any company or persons employed as heads of a department who starts a blacklist, or whosoever employs any discrimination against a former employee, shall be deemed guilty of a criminal action and amenable to the criminal code of Canada, either by fine or imprisonment or both.

The Committee recommended concurrence; but delegate Studholme moved in amendment that it apply to all employees. Delegate Campbell recommended as a substitute that it be referred to the Executive Council to make full inquiries and act in the best interests of the Congress.—Substitute adopted.

Resolution No. 52.—By delegate T. Moore, representing L. U. 713, U. B. C., and J. of A., Niagara Falls:—Inasmuch as it is the unalterable policy of trades unionists to reduce the hours of labor, with a corresponding increase in pay; and whereas the eight hour day is now in common practice in all branches of the building trades in all parts of the Dominion of Canada; therefore be it resolved this Congress go on record as requesting the enactment of an eight hour law in the Dominion Parliament to be applicable to the building trades, and that all local trades unions and central bodies use their efforts to have the eight hour day made compulsory in all municipal, provincial, and national contracts.

The Committee recommended concurrence with the following amendment that the word "building" be struck out of the enacting paragraph and the word "all" substituted.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 54.—By delegate W. McAllister, representing Moosejaw Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas the present government provision for remunerating jurymen for their services is inadequate, and works an economic hardship in the nature of food, clothing, and shelter; therefore be it resolved that this Congress now in session instruct its executive to press for legislation asking that a minimum rate of four dollars per day be paid to all jurymen.—Concurred in by adding the words “and witnesses” at the end.

Resolution No. 55.—By delegate W. R. Rollo, representing Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was intended for a purely legislative body; be it resolved that this Congress discontinue the sending out of district organizers, and devote the money used for that purpose to legislative matters.—Non-Concurrence.

FIFTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

President Watters called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock.

The report of the Special Committee on the Lemieux Act, was presented as follows:—

“We, the undersigned, of your Special Committee appointed to consider and report on the various resolutions in reference to the said Conciliation and Investigation Act submit to this Congress that after holding three meetings and going into the matter exhaustively have unanimously decided to refer the question to this Congress as a Committee of the whole to take what action they may deem most expedient.” Signed, Jas. D. McLennan, United Mine Workers of A.; Hugh Taylor, Bro. Railway Carmen of America; A. B. Lowe, Maintenance of Way Employees; L. Beuloin, Int. Ass'n Machinists; J. H. Campbell, Int. Molders of N. A.; William Stokes, Bro. Railway Trainmen; A. Houston, Order Railway Telegraphers.

Resolutions No. 42 and 85 were submitted with this report without recommendation.

Resolution No. 42.—By delegate Jas. D. MacLennan, representing Springhill L. U. 469, U. M. W. of A.:—Inasmuch as we have for the past few years been placed in the unfortunate position of having to make application for boards under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, owing to the arbitrary position taken by the employers and in every instance we have discovered that the Act has worked detrimental to our interests, and we also discovered that the employers have used the Act effectively to their own interests, this year we have made three applications to the Labor Department, one for Inverness, one for Sydney Mines, and one for Springhill. The Board for Inverness was granted in June, and has not yet met. The Board for Sydney Mines has been refused; therefore, be it resolved, that this Convention through the Executive officers and its Legislative Committee demand and work for the repeal of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, at the next session of the House.—Submitted without recommendation.

Resolution No. 85.—By delegate D. MacNichol, representing Fort William Trades and Labor Council:—That whereas the C.D.C., represent the Electrical workers of the Dominion of Canada; and whereas, we are, to all intents and purposes, a part of the workings of the public utilities; and, whereas the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act does not go far enough, as we contend that the inside electrical workers are just as much a part of the public utilities betterment or working as the other parts; and, whereas many strikes are now brought on without invoking the Canadian Disputes Investigation Act; therefore, we, the members of the Convention assembled, desire to have this matter brought to the attention of the Federal Parliament of the Dominion and endeavor to have the act make a wider detour so as to cover every part of the Electrical Trade

wherein the public may be interested and affected, in order that no unscrupulous persons may cause dissension without first going into the merits or demerits of any changes about to take place.—Submitted without recommendation.

Vice-President Bancroft moved that the Committee on Officers' Reports also report their recommendations on that Section of the Officers' Reports dealing with the Lemieux Act.—Carried.

Delegate Bartlett, Chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports, recommended the adoption of the Executive Council's Report and approval of the last paragraph with reference to communicating with the British Labor Party relative to the right to strike. By unanimous consent of the Convention the representatives of the newspapers were permitted to report the discussion, in which the following delegates took part: Sinclair, Hoop, Armstrong, McLennan, Rigg, Lowe, Wilkinson, Fisher, Campbell, Gibbons and Bruce. The Convention adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Officers' Reports.

At this stage President O'Dell in behalf of the French Canadian delegation presented delegate Parker, President of the Guelph Trades and Labor Council, with a handsome opal tie pin for himself and gold handled umbrella for Mrs. Parker. Delegate Parker acknowledged the gifts in a brief appropriate speech. The Convention then adjourned to meet at 8 p.m.

FIFTH DAY—Evening Session.

President Watters called the Convention to order at 8 o'clock.

The Acting Secretary read the following telegram from Secretary P. M. Draper:—

"Dear Simpson: Please convey to all the delegates my most heartfelt thanks for the great honor they have conferred on me in electing me as Fraternal Delegate to the British Trades Union Congress. Also for my re-election as Secretary-Treasurer."

Delegate Bartlett, Chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports presented their report as follows:—

GUELPH, ONT., Sept. 12th, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Dominion Trades Congress.

Your Committee on Officers' Reports have carefully considered the various matters dealt with in the Annual Report of the Executive Committee. We have noted with pleasure the widespread and comprehensive scope of the work undertaken by the Executive, by the Organizers, Provincial Executives and Provincial Federations of British Columbia and Alberta, and recommend that the work be continued through these various agencies until the whole Dominion is covered by the work of the Congress and all classes of workers are partakers of the benefits accruing from craft and class organization. In Canada the most active work is necessary to meet the ever encroaching interference with the rights of the workers in the Dominion and the preparation for the part the workers will play in this country towards industrial freedom. Never before in the history of the workers was it so absolutely necessary, as at the present time, for jurisdictional squabbles to be forgotten, for party politics to be obliterated, and a united front industrially and politically shown to the profit-hunting, labor-exploiting interests in Canada.

1. **LEMIEUX ACT OR THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.**—Your Committee beg to recommend concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the Executive Committee in this section of the report and strongly approve of the

recommendation contained in the last paragraph of said section, which recommends that the incoming Executive be instructed to communicate with the British Labor Party our expressed attitude relative to the right to strike.

2. **WAR SCARE.**—Your Committee concurs in the general sentiments of this section and strongly concur in the recommendation contained in the last paragraph of said section, which asks that the incoming Executive be instructed to communicate with the officials of the labor movement in Great Britain with a view of co-operating in combatting the spread of jingoism.

3. **INTERVIEW WITH THE DOMINION CABINET.**—Your Committee concur in this section of the Executive report and urge that further efforts be made in having the Department continue energetically the action already commenced against the Toronto Carpet Company for bringing in workers from Great Britain under misrepresentation during the Carpet Weavers' strike.

4. **PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVE.**—Your Committee concur in the action of the Executive in placing President J. C. Watters at Ottawa as Parliamentary Representative of the Congress, and appreciate the fact that our President was in a position to perform this important function of lobbyist. Further reference will be made to this section in dealing with the President's report.

5. **UNITED STATES AFFAIRS.**—Your Committee note with pleasure the sentiments expressed in this section of the report and desire to recommend concurrence in the same.

6. **FREE SPEECH.**—Your Committee concurs in the historical right of free speech as expressed in this section of the report, and strongly recommend that the right be zealously guarded and preserved to the workers.

7. **WORKERS IN THE FAR EAST.**—Your Committee in reviewing this section of the report desire to say that the language used in describing the conditions that obtain in Nova Scotia is none too strong and that the description of these evils is not overdrawn, and would strongly recommend that the Congress urge the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the condition of the workers employed in the industries in Nova Scotia which are practicing these evils.

8. **BI-WEEKLY PAYMENTS ON RAILWAYS.**—Your Committee note the prevailing sentiment growing among railway men looking toward a change in the system of wage-paying, and heartily concur in the recommendation of the Executive that wages for all classes of railway labor should be paid bi-weekly rather than monthly, as we are convinced that their economic conditions would be bettered thereby, and recommend that the Executive take into consideration the advisability of circulating petitions among all branches of railway labor urging upon the railway companies the justice of this claim.

9. **PROVINCIAL FEDERATIONS OF LABOR.**—We concur with this paragraph and note with pleasure the recent formation of a Provincial Federation in Alberta and would urge the necessity of rules and regulations governing the formation of Provincial Federations being incorporated in the Constitution and By-laws of the Trades Congress of Canada.

10. **LABOR COLLEGE.**—Your Committee concur in the position taken by the Executive relating to the formation of a Labor College, and while it is felt that such a scheme will be a necessity in the not distant future, we feel that the time is not quite ripe for a move in this direction on the part of organized labor. On this subject a letter was received from Mr. Geo. Sims, Secretary of the Central Labor College, London, England, complimenting the Congress on the move contemplated in the formation of such a college in Canada, and we recommend that this letter be filed in the records of the Congress.

11. **THE KRÜZ CASE.**—It is a source of gratification to your Committee to learn that the Kruz Case has been settled favorably to the applicants and we

strongly recommend that the incoming Provincial Executives take up with their respective governments the matter of having eliminated from the Compensation Acts of the Provinces all clauses affecting the rights of dependents residing outside of the jurisdiction of the Province.

12. OLD AGE PENSIONS.—Your Committee concur in the recommendation of the Executive that a special committee be appointed at this Convention to submit a brief statement relative to Old Age Pensions as a basis for legislation, and that the incoming Executive be instructed to prepare the case for Labor, and copies thereof be sent to all affiliated bodies. Your Committee further adds that the Government be urged to give the matter of Old Age Pensions for Canada immediate and serious consideration, aiming at the placing on our statutes of a comprehensive and adequate Old Age Pension law.

13. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—Your Committee note with pleasure the very complete and detailed statement of the Executive bearing upon the Workmen's Compensation Act. We further note the activity of the various provinces in the securing of comprehensive Compensation Acts, and we are pleased to note particularly the progress made by the Province of Ontario in this respect.

14. Section 14 relating to Immigration was referred to a special committee on Immigration.

15. BRITISH LABOR AFFAIRS.—Your Committee is pleased with the able and concise exposition of British Labor affairs presented by Bro. J. Keir Hardie to the Congress in this section of the report, and express gratification at the wonderful degree of solidarity shown by our British brethren in the industrial and political field. Believing the time to be most opportune to have closer relations with our British brothers and pursuant to the resolution No. 54 adopted at the Calgary Convention instructed the Executive to get into closer relationship with the British Trades Congress with a view of an exchange of fraternal delegates between that body and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and having learned that the British Trades Congress has elected a fraternal delegate, your Committee recommend that a fraternal delegate be elected at this Convention to attend the 1913 session of the British Trades Congress.

We further recommend that the next fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor be instructed to mention in his fraternal address the fact that there are still some International Unions who do not pay the per capita tax on their Canadian membership, and that he take such other means as he deems advisable to induce them to do so.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. BARTLETT, *Chairman.*

WM. TEMPLEMAN, *Secretary.*

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVE'S REPORT.

Your Committee on Officers' Reports having examined the report of the Parliamentary Representative, President J. C. Watters, desire to report as follows, "Senate Bill E." It is a matter for regret that this Bill providing for the establishment of fortnightly payments of wages for railway employees was defeated, and we recommend with the object of securing this boon for the large number of men employed on the railways of Canada that persistent and aggressive action in this direction be continued.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.—Your Committee note with displeasure the statements made in the Senate in opposition to Old Age Pensions by Sir Richard Cartwright, and concur in the comment made by the Parliamentary Representative in the last paragraph of the section of his report in dealing with that matter.

COMMON.—This section of the report covers many questions and answer of a varied character interesting to labor and should require no further comment from your Committee.

Under the heading of Naval Service the report deals with questions aiming at the securing of information concerning the future policy of the Federal Government in regard to naval affairs in Canada. The report shows that the failure of the G.T.R. to carry out its agreement to reinstate its workmen was severely arraigned in the Commons and the company came in for some hot criticism which your Committee believes was richly deserved.

Other important matters of widespread and varied interest to the organized workers of the Dominion is dealt with in the report, and your Committee is of necessity forced to confine its comment only to those of immediate and pressing importance. The report designated the fate which overtook the legislation demanded by the Calgary Convention. The Congress solicitor drafted these bills and resolutions, and your Committee recommend that these matters be referred to the incoming Executive with instructions that they be again introduced at the next session of the Dominion Parliament.

In conclusion your Committee beg to state that they fully appreciate the difficulty of the position of the Parliamentary Representative, due particularly to the atmosphere tinged by the prejudices of the employing interests which perpetually hover about the Federal Parliament, through which all legislation of labor import must pass. The past session could not under any circumstances offer any substantial hope of having a proper amount of consideration given to Labor's wants as symbolized by the bills introduced by the Executive of the Congress on behalf of that body.

Your Committee desire to place on record their appreciation of the untiring devotion and fixity of purpose displayed by President J. C. Watters in the carrying out of his duties as Parliamentary Representative of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

ORGANIZERS' REPORT.

We have carefully examined the reports of Organizers Wilkinson, Trotter, Stevenson, Hall, Giroux, and we are of the belief that the enlarged policy of organization carried on by the Executive this year was productive of much good, and we hope that the current year will show a still greater measure of progress.

REPORT OF PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Your Committee on Officers beg to state that they have examined the reports of the various Provincial Executives and desire to report as follows:—

Report of Executive Committee for Alberta.

We commend the efforts made by this Committee to secure a fair measure of Legislation for those constituents.

We are pleased to note that there has been formed a Provincial Federation of Labor and believe that the cementing together of the workers into that organization will have the effect of greatly strengthening their position thus enabling them to best promote the interests of the wage workers of that Province.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of this report, of the Alberta Provincial Executive.

Report of Executive for the Province of Saskatchewan.

Your Committee favorably note the extensive Legislative Program submitted by this Committee to their Government, and desire to congratulate them on the securing of Legislation of value to the workers.

We note the reference to the disastrous cyclone which struck Regina on June 30th, and our sorrow at learning that many of the working men lost heavily by that occurrence is tempered somewhat by the optimistic manner in which the report deals with the compensating features of the after situation.

Your Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Provincial Executive that the "Oriental Bill" as quoted in the report be a fitting subject for a declaration by this Convention.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the report of this Executive Committee for Saskatchewan.

Report of Executive Committee Province of Manitoba.

Your Committee note with pleasure the practicable legislation presented to the Provincial Government of Manitoba and of their success in getting into operation Legislation governing the erection of scaffolds and floors for the purpose of preventing loss of life and physical injury and urge upon the incoming Executive to make strenuous efforts to bring into effect the Legislation which has been presented to the Manitoba Government.

Ontario Report.

Your Committee has noted with pleasure the work accomplished by your Executive in Ontario.

From this report we learn that much work is necessary to be done in the way of organization in the Province. We believe it to be imperative in the interests of organized labor in the many Cities and Towns throughout Ontario that an organizer should spend much time the coming year in visiting and building up weak and struggling locals.

The need for more assistance from the Congress is apparent from the fact that the manufacturing industries are rapidly growing and many men hitherto unidentified with organized labor are locating in these towns, where local sentiment is oftentimes adverse to union labor's cause. We note with pleasure the success already attained in forming new unions and central bodies, but feel that strenuous efforts are needed at this time to gather together the new arrivals in Canada.

Report of Executive Committee Province of Quebec.

Your Committee are pleased to note the persistent legislative work of the Executive of the Province of Quebec and would congratulate them upon their success in getting property qualification removed for Public Office in the City of Montreal and would urge upon the incoming Executive Council of the Congress the advisability of taking up the matter of an organizer speaking both languages for this and other Eastern Provinces.

Report of the Executive Committee for the Province of Nova Scotia.

Your Committee note with pleasure the securing of amendments to the Compensation Act of that Province.

We regret to learn of the conditions that prevail in the colliery districts and would recommend that the incoming Executive of the Congress be instructed to render all possible aid in regard to this situation.

Report of Sec. Savage, Moncton Trades and Labor Council.

Your Committee has noted the progress of the movement in the Province of New Brunswick as shewn by this reports and believe that the incoming Executive of the Congress should take this matter up with a view of perfecting the organization of labor in that Province.

Delegate Bartlett moved the adoption of the report as read.

Delegate Verville suggested that petitions be circulated to the various affiliated organizations favoring the payment of wages bi-weekly on railways. The suggestion was adopted and the Executive Council instructed to prepare the petitions and have them circulated as early as possible.

Delegate Aitchison desired to know what the requirements were to form a Provincial Federation of Labor.

Delegate Bancroft pointed out that Secretary Draper had stated at a previous Convention that a majority vote was required within the Province where it was intended to organize a Federation.

Delegate O'Dell asked how the British Columbia and Alberta Federations were organized. Delegate English for the Alberta Federation stated that the Federation in that Province was different to the B. C. Federation because they had enlisted the co-operation of the Farmers Union of the Province.

Delegate Watters ruled that it required a majority vote of the organizations within the Province before a charter was granted.

The report of the Committee was adopted without amendment.

At this stage of the proceedings delegate Glockling presented the Fraternal Delegate from the A. F. of L. with a valuable diamond ring as a token of the appreciation of the delegates for the affable manner in which he had conducted himself while at the Convention.

Fraternal Delegate Smith, acknowledging the gift expressed his appreciation of the kindness of the delegates to the Convention and said that every time he looked upon the gift it would remind him of Guelph and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. He also paid a great tribute to the Congress stating that it was second to none, in his estimation, on the North American Continent. The local reception committee composed of Thos. Hall, Chairman; Charles P. Doughty, Secy.-Treasurer; Burt Foltz, Harry Thatcher and John Cambridge were also presented with beautiful diamond tie pins as an evidence of the appreciation of the delegates of the arrangements made for their accommodation and entertainment while in attendance at the Convention. Each member of the Committee expressed his thanks for the gifts.

The Committee on Ways and Means presented their report, recommending the following allowances and making provision for the permanency of the President's position during the year:—

Sec.-Treas.	■ 100.00 per month.
Fraternal Delegate A. F. of L.	200.00 3 weeks = \$8.00 per day
Moral and Social Reform	50.00
Emmigration	50.00
Caretaker.	25.00
Hotel Expenses, Fraternal Delegates.	
Expenses of Delegate to British Trade	
Congress.	500.00
Translater and Editor.	20.00 each.
Temporary Sec., Simpson.	50.00
Total	\$2,115.00

Your Committee recommend that the office of President be made permanent at a salary of \$150.00 per month plus expenses, while travelling.

SAMUEL J. PEGG,
L. T. ENGLISH,
J. FOSTER,
ALPHONSE VERVILLE.

Delegate Bartlett expressed the opinion that \$25.00 was not sufficient for the caretaker and moved in amendment that the amount by \$40.00.

Delegate Johnston also moved in amendment that the item of \$50.00 for immigration be left over until the report of the Special Committee on immigration had been presented. Both amendments were adopted. The report was then adopted as amended.

The report of the immigration committee was then presented by delegate Jos. V. Johnston, Chairman, as follows:—

REPORT OF EMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

Your Committee has had four resolutions submitted to it and recommend action upon them as follows:—

Resolution No. 46.—By delegate H. Taylor, representing Wheat City Lodge 339, B. R. C. of A.:—Be it resolved that this Congress go on record and condemn the administration of our immigration laws, and that instead of the landing fee which is now \$25.00 being removed, it should be increased to \$50.00. Covered by the report of the Committee on immigration.

Resolution No. 63.—By delegate W. R. Rollo, representing Hamilton District T. & L. Council:—Whereas it has come to our notice that British trade unionists oftentimes come to this country under misrepresentation to take the places of Canadian trade unionists when they are on strike; and whereas we believe that this could be prevented to a large extent if the British trade unionists were kept informed when a strike was declared in this country; therefore be it resolved that this Trades and Labor Congress adopt some system by which it could notify the British trade unionists when a strike has been declared in Canada and therefore to a large extent prevent them from coming to this country under misrepresentation and unknowingly to be used as strike breakers.

Your Committee concur in the resolution and recommend that unions anticipating trouble notify the Secretary of the Congress, and keep him informed of progress from time to time. In the event of a strike or lockout being declared the Congress Secretary shall immediately notify the headquarters of the Union in Great Britain.—(Adopted.)

Resolution No. 70.—By delegate J. H. Barnett, representing International Molders, of N. A.:—Whereas it has come to the knowledge of those working in the foundries of Ontario that representation had been made to the Department of Immigration at Ottawa by the Malleable Iron Foundries at St. Catharines and Brantford that it was impossible to secure white labor to work at the rougher class of work at molding, and that it was necessary to secure foreign labor from Italy and Russia to do this class of work, and as it was impossible to secure enough of this class of labor in Canada, that the restrictions be removed and that this class be admitted free, which restrictions have been removed from May to November 15, 1912.

The result of the same being an effort to reduce wages and forestall any efforts on the part of those working in the foundries to better their conditions; be it resolved that the incoming executive board be instructed to take the matter up with the Minister of Immigration, with a view to having it understood that when representation is made to the Immigration Department by any Manufacturer to have the restrictions removed that an investigation be made by that department, and that the different trades to be affected be given a chance to be heard before such privilege is granted. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 93.—By delegate W. R. Trotter, representing Vancouver Typographical Union, No. 226:—Having regard to the fact that not only the Dominion Government, but also several of the provinces continue the bonus system as a method of inducing emigration, and in addition that "grants in aid" are a common feature, while the methods of expenditure of these huge grants are seldom if ever enquired into, amounting to a blind disbursement of Canadian public monies by entirely irresponsible, and so far as the workers are concerned,

discredited organizations. Also that it can be shown that cases are numerous indeed where emigrants alleged to have been brought in and placed on the land cannot afterwards be found, and in many cases were never heard of in the vicinity, be it therefore resolved that this Congress emphatically protests against the expenditure of public money by grants in aid of such organizations as the Salvation Army, and further expresses the opinion that no bonus is now needed in order to foster emigration to this country, and that the expenditure of public monies should be controlled directly by a government department.—Concurred in.

The Committee has also considered Section 14 of the Officers' Report under the head of immigration and recommends its adoption.

We also recommend the endorsement of the former policies of this Congress as enunciated from time to time with regard to immigration and we recommend the continuation of these policies, especially urging the abolition of the bonus system; and condemn the action of the government in renewing the bonus upon immigrants shipped to industrial centres, thus inducing agents to again flood the cities with surplus labor.

We also protest most strongly against the withdrawal of the "landing money" for even a limited period, believing that the possession of this money is a protection to the immigrant himself and regret that there is an indication of a reversal of policy in this particular.

Assisted Passages.

Noting the hopefulness on the part of emigration societies that the regulations governing assisted passages will be removed (for which hope they would appear to have some grounds) we recommend that the Executive Committee be instructed to urge the necessity for retention of such regulations.

Special Emigration Commissioner—Mr. Arthur Hawkes.

Your Committee has had before it the report of Mr. Hawkes, and has carefully looked into the nature and purport of the various suggestions and recommendations contained therein, and has to state that should this report be adopted and acted upon by the Government that there would follow an entire reversal of previous emigration policies, and the introduction of manifestly worse conditions in our industrial centres than have yet been known in Canada.

While in England the multitude of emigration societies undoubtedly received the blessing of Mr. Hawkes and he urges a reconsideration of our attitude towards these societies, claiming that Canada has been benefitted by their operations. He even sarcastically refers to the attitude of the previous Government as "that of a bachelor scared of a baby." This Congress has spent some thousands of dollars in carrying on a campaign against these societies and as a result of the restrictions adopted, Canada has very materially benefitted and that without any cessation in the stream of emigrants. We advise this Congress to protest most strongly against any relaxation of laws restricting the operations of these alleged charitable societies.

Mr. Hawkes points out that the "high price of labor in British Columbia" makes the introduction of white people to it of "fundamental importance."

We condemn without hesitation the suggestion that Boards of Trade should choose the Government agents in Britain hitherto known as "farmer delegates" and would point out that the business agents of our unions might as reasonably be placed on the government pay-roll.

We also condemn the suggestion that private business firms be housed in the Canadian Government Building in England, and have the glaring record of the Leopold-Preston embroglio to guide us as a matter of history and experience in results.

The suggestion that the authority of the landing officers be crippled or removed is another satanic suggestion and the further suggested transference of their powers to the Chief Officer in Europe only shows up the object to be aimed at in a stronger light. It is manifestly impossible for any British Agent to efficiently supervise and judge whether 300,000 individuals comply with the laws governing proposed Canadian citizenship or not, leaving as they do some three or four ports in Britain, while the local landing officers on duty for the time being have to pass them directly. Further, Canada cannot enforce her laws outside of her own territory and the withdrawal of the guard at the gate leaves us with an open door, no matter what laws are on the statute books. More careful administration at the landing point is needed rather than a relaxation, thus placing the onus more directly on the shipping companies, whose British propaganda is most dangerous to the workers of Canada, as these Companies are not controlled even by the State.

Your Committee certainly endorses the idea that the question of immigration and the appointment of its administrative officers should be removed from the sphere of party politics; but Mr. Hawkes' own appointment following upon specially active partizanship does not impress us with a weight of sincerity.

The report of Mr. Hawkes considered as a dissertation upon the immigrants has its place among essays of this nature; but the recommendations here and there hidden in the verbiage are of such a nature as to call forth from the workers of this country a warning to the Government as to how they shall tamper with those regulations and restrictions which have been arrived at as a result of much experience and the expenditure of much of our time and money and which we believe are in the interest of every honest citizen of Canada.

Recruiting for Militia in Britain.

Your Committee recommends that a protest be made against that form of recruiting for the Canadian militia which is now proceeding in Britain. Men of the territorial regiments are being offered work in various places in Canada on consideration that they join the militia and reservists are being offered assisted passages and work on the same basis. We have no desire to see the time when Canadians will be compelled to join the militia in order to live and the various resolutions upon militarism which have been dealt with by this Congress indicate that a strong objection should be registered against this form of recruiting.

Oriental Emigration.

Under this head your Committee have considered the answers given in the Federal Parliament to questions asking for figures regarding the influx, and appearing in the President's Parliamentary Report.

The number of Chinese arriving during last year is admittedly placed at 6,873, being comprised of 6,794 men and 79 women, which raises the number of Chinese admitted to have arrived in Canada during the last 12 years to the huge total of 54,000.

Taking these figures as a basis and the enormous increase in one year, this Committee recommend that pending the realization of the Congress platform calling for the exclusion of Orientals, that the head-tax upon Chinese immigrants be raised to \$1,000.

The number of Japanese arriving during last year is placed at, male 727, and women 237—1,064; while under the arrangement alleged to have been made with the Japanese government it was stated that only some 400 at most would be likely to arrive. The number of Japanese in Canada is placed at 13,764.

Your Committee suggests that it is long past the time when Canadian immigration should be governed by the Japanese government, or indeed, any other

government than that of Canada, and would recommend that it be an instruction to the Executive Committee to urge for the adoption of that plank of the platform of principles calling for the total exclusion of Orientals.

Your Committee beg to draw the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means to the valuable and systematic work of W. R. Trotter in the field of immigration. We trust that having regard to the period covered by his services an equitable recognition will be made.

JOSEPH V. JOHNSTON, *Chairman.*

EDWIN CHICKEN,

L. MCKINNON,

D. S. CAMERON,

JOHN BROOKS,

ANDREW MILLAR,

WM. GOODWIN.

The report was adopted without amendment.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

The Committee on Constitution and Laws, Delegate Sinclair, Chairman, presented the following report:—

The Committee on Constitution and Laws beg to report to Congress upon the resolutions consigned to us, dealing with amendments to the Constitution and Laws as follows:—

Resolution No. 3.—By delegate Narciss Arcand, representing Headquarters United Brotherhood of C. & J. of America:

Amendment to the Constitution:—It is moved by delegate Arcand, seconded by delegate Robert Lord, representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, District Council of Montreal: That in Section 3 of the Constitution it be amended by suppressing the word "Canadian" in the fifteenth line of the said Constitution of the Congress. Non-concurrence.

Resolution No. 14.—By delegate Gus Francq, Montreal Trades and Labor Council:

To amend Section 14 of the platform of principles, by adding the words, "Obligatory Voting," and making Section 14 read as follows:—"14. Obligatory voting and proportional representation with grouped constituencies and abolition of municipal wards."

The Committee recommended non-concurrence but delegate Wiley moved in amendment that all words after the word "voting" in the first line of the last paragraph be deleted. Delegate McGrath moved an amendment to the amendment that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council to report at the Convention in Montreal. The amendment to the amendment was adopted.

Resolution No. 34.—By delegate Christian Sivertz, representing Trades and Labor Council, Victoria, B.C.:—Resolved, that Constitution be amended in the following respects, viz.:—

Art. I., Sec. 1.—To strike out all after the word "Labor" in the 6th line thereof, and insert the following: "National Federations whose trade or calling is not internationally organized and who conform to the laws and regulations of the Congress."

Art. I., Sec. 2.—To strike out from beginning to the word "No" in the 7th line thereof, and insert the following: "It shall, where practicable, (a) form and charter Provincial Federations of Labor, but in no case shall this Congress charter or recognize more than one Federation in any one Province. (b) Trades and Labor Councils. But in no case shall this Congress charter or recognize more than one Trades and Labor Council in any one city. (c) Federal Labor Unions, in such numbers as local conditions may warrant, but in no case shall this Congress recognize or receive affiliation for any Federal Labor Unions not

chartered by this body. (d) Local Trade Unions, in conformity with the laws and subject to same being chartered by the International trade of its calling."

To strike out Section 1 and insert as Art. II., Sec. 1.—The Congress shall be composed of duly accredited delegates from (a) Provincial Federation of Labor; (b) Trades and Labor Councils; (c) International Local Trades Unions; (d) Federal Labor Unions; (e) National Federations whose trade or callings are not internationally organized and who conform to the laws and regulations of the Congress; (f) International Union who pay a per capita tax to the Congress and their entire Canadian membership; (g) Fraternal delegates from such sovereign bodies of as may be mutually agreed on and as the Congress in convention may decide on from time to time.

Art. II.—To strike out Section 3 and insert the following: Sec. 3.—The basis of representatives shall be as follows: (a) Provincial Federation of Labor, one delegate each; (b) Trades and Labor Council, three delegates each; (c) Federal Labor Union, one delegate for the first hundred or less, and one delegate for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof; (d) International Local Trades Unions, one delegate for the first one hundred or less, and one delegate for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof; (e) National Federation, whose trade or calling is not internationally organized and which conforms to the laws and regulations of the Congress, three delegates; (f) Local Branches of National Federation whose trade or calling is not internationally organized and who conform to the laws and regulations of the Congress, one delegate for the first one hundred or less, and one for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof.—Passed on to the next convention.

Resolution No. 53.—By delegates Thos. Hall and C. P. Doughty, representing Trades and Labor Council, Guelph:—Amendment Art. 1 Sec. 2, Constitution:

Sec. 2.—It shall form and charter Trades and Labor Councils and organizations in localities where none at present exist into local unions, but in no case shall any body of workingmen belonging to any trade or calling at present having an International or National Union be granted a charter.

Further no national union or local unions comprising said national union shall be entitled to membership in this Congress when there is in existence an International Union of their craft, nor shall any local union attached to a national body separated from their international organization be entitled to delegates in any central body chartered by this Congress.

No charter having once been granted by the Congress shall be revoked, except by resolution of the Congress, in regular annual session, except in cases where there has been a contravention of the Constitution governing those unions, when the proper officers of the Congress shall have power to deal with the matter.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 57.—By delegate C. Aitchison, representing Hamilton Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada covers a large amount of territory, and is increasing in membership very rapidly; and, whereas, the Executive Council is practically the Congress between the conventions and as a means of making the Executive Council more representative; be it resolved, that this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada amend its constitution so as to increase the Executive Council from three to five members.—Non-concurrence.

Resolution No. 59.—By delegate H. J. Halford, representing Hamilton Trades and Labor Council:

Amendment to the Constitution by striking out Sec. 1 of Art. IV. and substituting the following:—The revenue of the Congress shall be met by a per capita tax as follows: Federal labor unions chartered by the Congress 36 cents per member per year; National federation and trades unions 18 cents per member per year; trades and labor councils chartered by the Congress \$10.00 per year.—Non-concurrence.

Resolution No. 60.—By delegate H. J. Halford, representing Hamilton Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has grown to such proportions as to, in our opinion, require the services of a paid and permanent secretary-treasurer to devote his entire time to said secretary-treasurership; therefore, be it resolved, that this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada take some action at this convention to provide for a permanent secretary-treasurer who shall devote his entire time to the office, and that a special committee be appointed to define the duties and remuneration in connection with the said office.

The mover, delegate Halford, was given consent to withdraw the resolution, at the request of the delegates of the Trades and Labor Council, Hamilton.

Resolution No. 88.—By delegate D. Campbell, representing the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Toronto:

The following amendment to article 1 of the Constitution is hereby proposed:

Amend Article 1, by adding the following clause to be Section 4:—The Congress has the right to receive in affiliation Trade Unions of a National or International character as set forth in Section 1 hereof, upon application and acceptance through the Executive Council. It also has the right to exclude from affiliation by a majority vote of its delegates in convention assembled any affiliated Trade Union, but it shall not be within the scope of its powers to attempt to condemn or direct the policy of any such affiliated Trade Union by way of resolution or otherwise.

The Committee recommended concurrence; but on motion of acting Secretary Simpson it was referred to the Executive Council.

Your Committee on Constitution and Laws would recommend that wherever possible resolutions to Congress should be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer two weeks prior to the date of Convention meeting, especially so with all resolutions dealing with changes to the Constitution, and that committees be appointed to deal with said resolutions immediately after report of Committee on Credentials.

This recommendation was also referred to the Executive Council on motion of acting Secretary Simpson.

Respectfully submitted,

MAGNUS SINCLAIR, *Chairman,*
W. H. HOOP, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.—D. Campbell, Toronto; Magnus Sinclair, Toronto; W. H. Hoop, Winnipeg; W. R. Rollo, Hamilton; Andrew Millar, Toronto; Fred Hoover, Vancouver; E. Webb, Toronto; N. Arcand, Montreal; W. R. Steep, Toronto.

The report of the Committee as amended was adopted.

Delegate Johnston moved that the item of \$50 in the report of the Special Committee on immigration be changed to \$100.—Carried.

Delegate Rollo moved that anything in the present Constitution conflicting with the amendments adopted by this Convention be hereby repealed.—Carried.

Delegate D. W. Kennedy, Chairman of the Label Committee submitted the following report:—

COMMITTEE ON UNION LABELS REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—

GENTLEMEN AND BROS.:—Your Committee on Union Labels has convened and elected E. W. A. O'Dell as Chairman and D. W. Kennedy as Secretary.

We beg to submit the following:—

We realize that the work of the other Standing Committees of this Congress constitute a very important part in the deliberations that come before the Body, because of our efforts in dealing with all questions of interest not only to the organized workers, but to all the working classes of this Country.

Your Committee feels, that in the past, it is just possible, the great question of consistently co-operating with our fellow members, in the various crafts and callings, by seeing to it, that our Union wages, our good will and influence, has not been utilized and exercised, in purchasing the Union Made Products and in patronizing those establishments employing the labor of our Union Brothers, in the whole-hearted spirit that this great question deserves.

It is true, that because of the circumstances surrounding the nature of the labor performed by many of our Union Brothers, it becomes impossible to utilize our purchasing power in patronizing directly, such labor, where no salable article is produced and placed on the open market, for consumption by the general public.

While this is true, it is also ■ fact, that a very large portion of the labor utilized by Union members, is used in producing products that are being daily consumed by the general public, and such products are continually in acute competition with articles being produced by sweatshop labor of women and children or other sweated labor.

It is also true that the Union labor in such callings as the Waiters, Barbers, Retail Clerks, Bartenders, Moving Picture Show Operators, Coal Wagon Drivers, Street Ry. Employees and many other callings, as represented by the Union Shop Card or Union Working Button, may be directly patronized and encouraged by their fellow Unionists and a friendly public, desirous of encouraging fair wages and fair working conditions.

The Platform of Principles of this Congress contains many most desirable planks.

We quote the following:—

Plank No. 10.—The Union Label to be placed on all Manufactured Goods, where practicable, and all Government and Municipal Supplies.

Plank No. 11.—Abolition of Child Labor, by children under 14 years of age, and of Female Labor in all branches of Industrial Life, such as Mines, Workshops, Factories, Etc.

These two principles above quoted, are without doubt, necessary to remove the Sweatshop Labor.

Every Trade Unionist agrees with these principles and desires Governmental Enactment to make them the law of this country.

As a first step towards this desirable end, we wish to arouse the general membership to their individual responsibility, and urge that a more deliberate co-operation is imperative, in Patronizing Union Label Products and Union Establishments, if we wish to honor the Principles we advocate.

Your Committee regrets that very often various pamphlets, souvenirs or other printed matter, that are issued in direct connection with Labor Organizations, fail to bear the Union Label and this feature is especially regrettable because very often those responsible for this shortcoming are those who should know better.

We also regret to report that the Souvenir Book of this 28th Annual Convention, published under the auspices of Guelph Trades and Labor Council, contains at least three very unfair advertisements, The T. Eaton Co., of Toronto, The Sweet Caporal Cigarettes, and the non-union Cigars of S. Davis & Sons of Montreal.

In the case of the first named firm the fact that it was unfair to Organized Labor was published from one end of this Dominion to the other, about three months ago.

The Sweet Caporal Cigarettes, being the product of the Great Octopus, The American Tobacco Trust, ought to be always remembered by Trade Unionists as the product of child labor.

The third advertisement quoting the "Sublime" Cigar of S. Davis & Sons of Montreal, a firm that has always fought against the organizing of their factory, should be "old news" to every Trade Unionist in Canada.

Your Committee have heard excuses from the Local Committee to the effect, that it was understood that all copy in this Souvenir would be submitted to them for approval, but this was not done. Similar cases have happened with other Labor Souvenirs and it seems necessary that the Labor Movement should become aroused to the fact, that these practices are very humiliating to the general membership and besmirch the principles that we advocate.

Your Committee further regrets that the Official Badges of this Congress fails to bear the Union Label. This is especially disappointing, seeing that in former years the Union Label Badges were a feature of this Congress. The Whitehead & Hoag Mfg. Co. of Newark, N. J., producing all kinds of badges and novelties are using the labels of the Crafts represented in their factory, and said firm has an agency established in Toronto for many years.

Other firms across the border also make Union Label badges.

The cases above cited justify your Committee in reporting the matter to this Congress, not because we wish to humiliate the Local Committee, but rather that such details, effecting the honor of this Congress and affiliated bodies, may not go unnoticed, and that our position may be clearly demonstrated, we submit the following Resolution.

Resolved.—That it be an instruction to the Congress Executive to notify Local Committees, arranging for future Conventions of this body, that any proposed Souvenir Book should contain only advertisements favorable to Organized Labor and that Badges or other articles used in connection with the Conventions, should in all cases bear the Union Label.

Your Committee have much pleasure in reporting that the Boot and Shoe workers Int., have recently issued Union Stamps to two Canadian factories manufacturing high class footwear. The Shoe Workers Union wish to warn fellow Unionists and the public, against shoes that fail to bear the Union Stamp or that have an indistinct impression of same, as such shoes are unfair product or the indistinct stamp is likely to be counterfeit.

The Union Label of the Journeymen Tailors of America, represents the highest class of custom work in the Tailoring Trade and also means the highest wages in that industry.

The Cigar Makers Int. Union of America, desire to again inform Organized Labor and a friendly public that the only Union made cigars, are those that are packed in a box bearing the Blue Union Label of that Organization, which is an absolute guarantee that such cigars, are not made by child labor or under unsanitary conditions.

The Tobacco Workers Int., Union again announce to the Organized Workers that the Blue Union Label, of that Organization is placed upon Plug and Package Smoking Tobacco, and Cigarettes, and is the only guarantee that these products are strictly Union made, and we recommend them to a patronizing public.

The Bartenders in many parts of this Dominion are unorganized and working under unfair conditions, long hours with low wages. Canadian Locals of the Bartenders would request that all travelling Organizers or other Unionists insist on the Blue Button being displayed, and report such absence, to the Bartenders Int. Headquarters.

Organized Labor generally, is urged to give patronage to those products bearing the various Union Labels, endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, representing the bona fide Labor Movement of North America.

To permit of such patronage being more effectively put into operation, we would strongly urge, that the various Trades Councils give their support to,

and cause to be organized in their locality, a Union Label Department, composed of all Locals representing a Union Label, Union Shop Card or Union Working Button, to the end, that their combined efforts may be utilized in urging retail merchants to sell Union Label products, and supplying information to the general public where such products may be purchased.

E. W. A. O'DELL, *Chairman.*
E. H. GLENN,
WM. THOMSON,
D. W. KENNEDY, *Sec'y.*

Delegate Rollo of Hamilton submitted the following addition:—

"The Broom and Whisk Makers Union Label is placed on all broom and whisk brooms made under fair conditions and is placed under the wire at the finish of the broom."

Delegate Steep moved that the printer's label be included in the list of labels mentioned in the report, while Delegate James Stevenson moved that the label of the wallpaper makers be also included. These additions were made and the report adopted as amended.

The Convention then adjourned to meet Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

SIXTH DAY—Morning Session.

President Watters called the Convention to order at 8 o'clock. He stated to the delegates that he wished to correct an error he had made the day previous with respect to the appointment of an adviser on immigration matters for the Congress and said that delegate W. R. Trotter was officially appointed by the Executive Council to advise in such matters.

The Acting Secretary then read the following letter from the Rev. W. M. Rochester, B.A., General Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada:—

TORONTO, Sept. 13th, 1912.

PRESIDENT WATTERS,
Trades and Labour Congress,
Armoury Building,
Guelph, Ont.

DEAR SIR:—I regretted that yesterday I was unable to wait so as to have the opportunity of personally, to-day, conveying to the Congress greetings from the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada. I realized that your session, protracted far beyond its ordinary limits yesterday afternoon, rendered my appearing then impracticable, and my engagements would not permit me to remain over.

Permit me to say, that the Lord's Day Alliance stands for the liberty of one day's rest in seven to all toilers, that day to be preferably the one universally recognized, so that in unison all may enjoy its privileges. That such liberty is one of the best boons bestowed upon Labour is demonstrated in experience by the resulting physical well-being, increased industrial capacity, happiness, opportunity for quiet and contemplation, moral and spiritual development, and domestic prosperity and felicity.

We believe this liberty to one day in seven to be the natural heritage of all men, and therefore their inalienable right. We further believe that this should be secured to every toiler without prejudice to his position or earning capacity. As in other ranks, six days ought to be regarded sufficient to secure for the toiler his share of the world's remuneration for work well done.

We believe, further, that this liberty of one day in seven should be guaranteed every toiler by the State. It is impossible for him to secure it without such

guarantee. Law therefore becomes not so much a restraint upon him as a guarantee of his liberty.

Though we have not accomplished all that we would desire, it is gratifying to think that through our efforts and the co-operation of others, and especially of the friends of labor, we have now a national statute which stands as the great charter of the people's liberty to their one day's rest in seven, and this law is securing larger recognition as time goes on throughout the whole Dominion.

Through the passing of this law and the efforts of the Alliance, thousands of workers have been given their day of rest, and we are pleased to be able to draw your attention to the fact that not a single appeal has been made to us, from any part of the Dominion, from the worker in any field, whose Sunday liberties were being invaded, but met from us a hearty response and best endeavor on our part to safeguard his rights in this particular.

Permit me, therefore, to extend greetings to your body, accompanied with the best wishes for your success in all that pertains to the higher well-being of those who constitute your Congress and are represented by it.

I am, Fraternally yours,

W. M. ROCHESTER,

General Secretary.

Delegate Rigg then reported on the following Resolutions:—

Resolution No. 56.—By Delegate C. Aitchison, representing Hamilton Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has in the past organized a number of organizations known as federal labor unions without making any provisions whatever to assist said organizations financially when compelled to strike; therefore, be it resolved that if it is the intentions of the Trades and Labor Congress to continue to organize and retain said federal labor unions that it provide a defence fund to assist said unions in times of strike etc.—Referred to Executive Council.

Resolution No. 58.—By Delegates Lodge and Cameron:—The elevator is a part of the present system, and its use is becoming a greater public convenience daily; in view of this it is necessary that legislation to safeguard the public should be secured in all possible ways as well as the safety of the operator; be it, therefore, resolved that before being allowed to operate an elevator, a certificate of qualification should be required, as well as an age limit fixed for such elevator attendants.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 61.—By Delegate H. J. Halford, representing Hamilton Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas certain manufacturers who for violation of agreements with trade organization and for various other reasons have had the union labels withdrawn from them, but who in order to deceive the purchasing public have continued to use a counterfeit label greatly resembling the genuine union labels. Therefore be it resolved that the incoming executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, make an effort to have the trades mark and designs Act amended so as to include and protect union labels.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 62.—By Delegate W. R. Rollo, representing Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas it has come to the notice of Lodge 464 International Association of Machinists that the machinists who are employed on Government dredges have to work under a set of rules that they consider unjust and arbitrary, and, whereas they have brought this matter to the attention of the Dominion Government without any satisfaction or relief, therefore be it resolved, that the incoming executive be instructed to take this matter up with the Minister of Public Works, with a view of having these rules modified.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 64.—By Delegates Lodge and Cameron, representing Allied Trades, Ottawa:—Pertaining to the Ontario Province a fee of five dollars is collected from operators of moving picture machines as a license fee. As this license is no guarantee of qualification, we therefore resolve, that the Ontario Executive protest against the charging of this or any fee until the certificate carries a guarantee of competence and would make for public safety.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 65.—By Delegates Lodge and Cameron, representing Allied Trades Association, Ottawa:—In view of the fact that organized labor's ultimate end is direct legislation, the time is apparently ripe for direct work and to carry this out, be it therefore resolved, that the executive are instructed to devise ways and means to establish this part of the platform of principles during the ensuing term before the next meeting of Convention.

The Committee recommended, that in view of the fact that this Congress has relegated political action to the various Provincial Executives and Federations, the subject matter of this resolution be forwarded to the various Executives for their consideration.—Concurred in as amended.

Resolution No. 66.—By Delegates Lodge and Cameron, representing Allied Trades, Ottawa:—The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, has now reached a position demanding that permanent headquarters should be established, the continued progress apparent requires this for permanency of Congress. Without question the seat of federal government must be the geographical position chosen for permanent quarters, for executive activities are centred at this point for a major part of the year. Furthermore, international officers are regularly in attendance at Ottawa on matters pertaining to their unions; therefore, be it resolved, that Congress at this sitting set aside a sum not less than \$2,000 towards this end. Further, that the executive are ordered to invest the said sum to the best advantage in site or property suitable for this object in the City of Ottawa at an early date.

The Committee recommended that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board for investigation and if, in their opinion, a feasible and satisfactory scheme can be adopted that the whole subject matter be referred to the affiliated local unions for their endorsement.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 67.—By Delegates Lodge and Cameron, representing Allied Trades Association, Ottawa:—Whereas there are in the Dominion some industries where it is considered necessary for the continuous twenty-four hour work day. Be it therefore, resolved, that efforts be continued by the officials of Congress for the compulsory eight hour law for workers and we again reaffirm the position of Congress on this necessity.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 68.—By Delegate C. Lewis, representing Local 473 Ottawa:—Be it resolved, that the Ontario Government appoint stationary engineer inspectors, and that all engines come under their supervision, and they to be practical men, only with the power of enforcing the law.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 71.—By Delegate Winning, representing No. 1, Man. B. M. P. I. U., Winnipeg:—Whereas experience has demonstrated the inadequacy of concrete for particular classes of work, and that this government at the present time have plans formulated for the construction of canals and waterways with this particular material, and believing in the inadequacy of the same. Be it resolved, that this Convention go on record, and that the executive board do their utmost to press upon the government, and particularly the Minister of Public Works that a better and more lasting job can be accomplished with stone, and, be it therefore, resolved, that work now under construction and being constructed with concrete on the Welland Canal, the same be brought to the notice of the proper authorities for their consideration.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 72.—By Delegate W. McAllister, representing Moosejaw Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas the Musicians' Union (in part) refuse to parade on Labor Day unless paid for same and, whereas all trades parade on Labor Day without financial remuneration, except the Musicians. therefore, be it resolved, that this Congress now assembled are not in sympathy with the procedure followed by the Musicians, and furthermore, that they be asked to place themselves on the same basis as other unions when parading on Labor Day.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence. Delegate Campbell moved that it be tabled. The amendment was lost by a vote of 29 to 44, and the Committee's recommendation adopted.

Resolution No. 73.—By Delegate John Laidlaw, representing Trades and Labor Council, Brandon:—Question—Could you inform me as to whether there is any legislation on the statute books relating to child labor being employed on electric elevators? Whereas, it is a great danger to human life in our large blocks and departments stores that young in-experienced persons should be employed and allowed to manipulate elevators; therefore, be it resolved, that this Congress ask the Government to pass legislation dealing with the question.—Covered by Resolution No. 58.

Resolution No. 74.—By Delegate John Laidlaw, representing Trades and Labor Council, Brandon:—Whereas, there are in the city of Brandon and other similar centres of industry, many workshops, factories and buildings containing machinery in motion and various commodities in course of manufacture, and that such buildings are badly ventilated, and the machinery inadequately guarded, and also that the sanitary arrangements are not conducive to the good health of those who are working in these buildings. Therefore, this Congress goes on record as being strongly in favor of an increase in inspectors of the said buildings, and that they shall be appointed for these positions solely on the ground of ability and efficiency for the work required.

The Committee moved that the enacting part be deleted and the following be inserted. “Be it therefore resolved, that this resolution be referred to the respective Provincial Federations and Executives.”—Concurred in, as amended.

Resolution No. 75.—By Delegate John Laidlaw, representing Trades and Labor Council, Brandon:—Whereas, it is a great disadvantage to Trades Union representation in the Houses of Legislation that they are forced to pay for every nominee a deposit of \$200, and, whereas, it has been found in the case of Ontario Provincial election that the withdrawing of such stipulation has had no bad results. Therefore, be it resolved, that this Congress go on record as being in favor of the removal of the said deposits whether for Provincial or Dominion election.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 76.—By Delegate W. R. Trotter, representing Vancouver Typographical Union, No. 226:—Whereas, a resolution was adopted by the 1911 Convention of this Congress dealing with the employment of white girls by Orientals, and which reads as follows:—“Whereas it has come to light from time to time, especially in our coast cities, that Orientals employing white girls have used their positions as employers to seduce and destroy all sense of morality by the use of drugs and other means, bringing them down to the lowest depths of humanity; therefore, be it resolved, that this Congress impress on the Federal Government the necessity of passing legislation making it a criminal offence for Orientals to employ white girls in any capacity.” This resolution has been presented by the various Provincial committees to the Legislatures of this Dominion, but so far only one province has placed the law on its statutes. Be it therefore, resolved, that this Congress endorses its previous position on this question and express its appreciation of the action of the government of Saskatchewan in this particular; and further, that our executives be instructed to again call for Legislation on this matter in all unprotected Provinces.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 77.—By Delegate Geo. Keays, representing Reliance Lodge 227, International Brotherhood Maintenance of Way Employees:—Whereas, factories, railroads, farmers, and other industries throughout Canada are employing child labor in violation of the existing laws, and such conditions being detrimental to the upbringing of said children in morals and health, and is not conducive to the said child becoming a good citizen in the truest sense; whereas, there seems to be no provision made where it would be incumbent upon every law abiding citizen to report and give evidence on the matter to the Provincial Government; therefore, be it resolved, that this Congress instruct their Provincial Executives to have the law so amended in the respective provinces, that when information is made that the province must prosecute, and upon a conviction that the penalty for each conviction will be twenty-five dollars as a minimum,

also cost of prosecution. In default of payment of fine and costs a jail sentence shall be imposed. In all cases the informant to receive half of the fine.

The Committee recommended concurrence with the deletion of the words "farmer" in the third line.—Concurred in as amended.

Resolution No. 78.—By Delegate E. H. Glenn, representing Local 132, J. T. W. of A., Toronto:—Whereas, the working class interests are one common interest; and, whereas, the working classes have different political organizations working independently of each other and therefore detrimental to each other and thereby working hand in hand with the capitalist class who desire at all times dissension in the ranks of labor; therefore, be it resolved, that this Congress do express a desire that the different political organizations to unite on one common platform unanimously to further the interests of the working classes in the political field.—Non-concurrence.

Delegate Bancroft was granted special privilege to move that the question of Old Age Pensions be referred to the Executive Council, there being several members of the special committee on Old Age Pensions absent from the Convention.—Carried.

Resolution No. 79.—By Delegate Isaac Sanderson, representing the International Longshoremen's Association:—Whereas, there are many so-called independent associations of Longshoremen within the jurisdiction of this Congress; and, whereas, said independent organizations are in several instances represented at Trades Councils or assemblies, working under charter issued by this Congress or American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it resolved, that it be an instruction to the incoming Executive Committee, as well as the Provincial Executive Committees, to exert their best efforts in persuading said independents that their proper place is in affiliation with the International Longshoremen's Association, and be it further resolved that it be an instruction to the Secretary-Treasurer of this Congress to notify all central bodies within jurisdiction, that said independent organizations are not entitled to representation at such central councils or assemblies by virtue of their not holding charters from the International Longshoremen's Association.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence and submitted the following substitute: "That the incoming Executive be instructed to use its best efforts to have all Longshoremen's unions affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association."—The substitute was adopted.

Resolution No. 80.—By Delegate D. MacNicol, representing Fort William:—Bro. Walmsey, a member of the Plumbers' Union, had in his charge a set of tools which he pawned, giving his own name. The firm had him arrested for stealing. The case came before the police court and the Brother was sent to jail for three years, and Fort William Trades Council are of the opinion that this is not justice, but injustice; therefore, resolved by this assembly, that we ask for a pardon on behalf of said brother.

The Committee recommended the deletion of the words "that we ask for a pardon on behalf of said Brother" and presented the following substitute, "That this sentence is outrageously severe;" therefore, be it resolved, that the Executive Committee interview the Department of Justice with a view to securing a reduction of the sentence.—The resolution with the substitute sentence was adopted.

Resolution No. 81.—By Delegate Stephen Craig, representing Brotherhood of Boilermakers:—Whereas, there is a compulsory boiler inspection act, under the control of the Dominion Railway Commission, since January, 1912; be it resolved that this Congress now assembled through its Executive, notify said Commission to replace incompetent men now on the job by practical boilermakers.

The Committee, with the consent of the mover, redrafted the resolution to read as follows:—"Whereas, there is a compulsory boiler inspection act under the control of the Dominion Railway Commission since January, 1912, be it resolved, that this Congress, now assembled, through its Executive, notify said Commis-

sion to replace incompetent men now holding positions by practical boilermakers."—The redrafted resolution was adopted.

Resolution No. 82.—By Delegate W. McAllister, representing the Moosejaw Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, the provisions set forth by the Dominion Government for the inspection of living conditions in construction camps is wholly inadequate and practically useless; and, whereas, the conditions prevailing in these camps are of the most unhealthy and degrading nature possible for any human being to exist; therefore, be it resolved, that the Congress now assembled bring forcibly to the notice of the Government the immediate necessity of having systematic inspection of all construction camps, and that the Congress Executive be asked to press for legislation for same at the very earliest opportunity.

The Committee recommended that following the words Congress Executive in the ninth line the following words be inserted, "Through its Provincial Executives and Federations."—The resolution as amended was adopted.

Resolution No. 83.—By Delegate D. MacNichol, representing Trades and Labor Council, Fort William:—That whereas, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada are a truly Legislative organization and can do inestimable good to advance proper trade union principles and establish public confidence in trade unionism; therefore, we, the C. D. C. of I. B. E. W., in convention assembled, shall bring all matters of a legislative character before that body for their approbation, endorsement and presentation to Parliament along with the C. D. C. of the I. B. E. W. in order that assurance of success may attend our every effort for beneficial reforms to the state, the public and the worker.

The Committee amended the resolution by striking out the words, "We, the C. D. C. of I. B. E. W." in the fifth line and inserted the words, "This Trades and Labor Congress."—The resolution as amended was adopted.

Resolution No. 84.—That whereas, the public ownership of telephones and electric power have been successfully carried out in various provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and whereas, there are many millions of horse power awaiting the genius of man to bring into use in the shape of water and coal that can be turned into electrical energy; therefore, we, the delegates here assembled, wish to urge that the Federal and Provincial Parliaments be asked to conserve all water powers and coal lands not at present taken up by corporations and that municipalities be asked to join the government of the various provinces in bringing about this public ownership, so that the power, light, telephone and all other accessories thereto, be brought down to a cheaper rate, and thereby cut down the high cost of production, and therefore the high cost of living in a great many respects.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 86.—By R. P. Pettipiece, representing the British Columbia Federation of Labor:—Whereas, one P. H. Scullin, twice publicly denounced by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, as a traitor to labor; an expelled member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and thoroughly discredited in the United States trade union movement, has recently wafted into Western Canada; and, whereas, Mr. Scullin's activities has resulted in the formation of an alleged Canadian Industrial Peace Association, throughout Canada, aided and abetted by parasitic celebrities of more or less note; and, whereas, there are no labor organizations affiliated or identified with Mr. Scullin's meal ticket inspiration; and, whereas, the Daily Press has been used as a medium by Mr. Scullin to misrepresent the attitude of organized labor toward this new militia of Christ and National Civic Federation under another name; and, whereas, there is already a Federal Government tribunal for the investigation and settlement of labor disputes; be it therefore resolved, that this Congress emphatically condemns the whole scheme and cunning hypocrisy as a swindle and a fraud; and be it further resolved, that the Congress constitution be so amended that any union officer identifying himself with the Canadian Peace Association be inelegible for office and where possible expelled from the Trade Union movement.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution after striking out the words following "inspiration" in the tenth line to the word "name" in the twelfth line.—The resolution as amended was adopted.

Resolution No. 87.—By Delegate V. J. E. Nadeau, representing B. M. C. I. U., Local No. 1, Montreal, Que.:—Whereas, good work has been done during the past four months by the delegate appointed to organize in the province of Quebec. The result is shown by a considerable increase in the number of delegates from said province representing a greatly increased number of members; it is hereby resolved that a delegate be again appointed for said province, there being considerable work yet to do.—Referred to the Executive Council.

Resolution No. 89.—By Delegate D. Campbell, representing the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Toronto:—Whereas, the last convention of this Congress adopted the following resolution known and reported as resolution No. 53, viz.: "Whereas, craft unions have proved inadequate to successfully combat the present day aggregations of capital; and whereas, the activities of the craft unions are almost entirely absorbed by jurisdictional disputes causing an internal warfare that prevents any continued successful co-operation among crafts in any given industry; therefore, be it resolved that this convention endorse the principle of industrial unionism. Concurred in;" and, whereas, it is not within the scope of the legitimate powers of this Congress to deal in any way with the policy of any affiliated Trade Union, or to attempt to condemn or direct its policy; and, whereas, the said resolution is a malicious attack upon the principles of Trade Unionism, and is in fact untrue; therefore, be it resolved, that this Congress go on record as strongly condemning all attempts either to malign or direct the policy of any of its affiliated unions.

The Committee recommended that all words after the words "and, whereas" in the ninth line be struck out and the following substituted: "That whereas, in last year's resolution there seems to be, in the minds of many members of trade unions, an attack on craft unions, be it resolved that this Congress express its strong sympathy with the policy of the international unions, but is of the opinion that closer relations should exist between trades pending the amalgamation of all industrial units of industry"

Delegate D. McIver submitted the following substitute: "That the whole of Resolution No. 89 be non-concurred in, for the reason that Resolution No. 53 of the Calgary Convention referred to in Resolution No. 89, being only of an educative permissive nature, and containing no compulsive principle, and making no attempt to attack or malign the policy of craft unions; therefore, the latter part of Resolution No. 89 is illogical."—The substitute was adopted.

Delegates Campbell, Hoop, Bruce, Simpson, McIver and Millar took part in the discussion of this resolution and substitute.

Delegates Campbell and Houston, representing the Railway Telegraphers asked to be recorded in the minutes as having voted against the substitute.

Resolution No. 90.—By delegate W. G. Armstrong, representing U. A. J. Plumbers and Steamfitters:—Whereas it has been already brought before the Trades and Labor Congress to abolish the employ of white girls by Orientals and a law is already in Saskatchewan; be it therefore resolved that the Dominion Government be petitioned to make it a Dominion law. Seconded by E. C. Chicken, Saskatoon Trades and Labor Council. This resolution was covered by No. 76.

Résolution No. 91.—By delegate J. A. Monjeau, representing Local 114, I. B. E. W.:—Resolved that working conditions, as a result of poor methods of construction of electric lines, are such as to add danger not only to the lives of those directly engaged at very hazardous work, but also the lives of the public, that the Congress take such steps that may lead to the enactment of regulations to compel corporations and companies to do a class of work that will ensure the protection of lives, also competent inspection of all outside construction work.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 92.—By delegate Geo. Falcrow, representing Local 67, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters:—That in view of the vast amount of sickness and death that can be traced to the unsanitary method adopted in our cities and towns by the unscientific and uninspected methods of plumbing being installed, and the allowance in many cities where there is already a sewer system in operation of the outside unsanitary, unprotected privy, endangering the health of the general community; therefore, be it resolved that the various provincial executives invite the co-operation of those engaged in the industry in presenting before the Provincial Parliament and the Boards of Health, legislation providing for the protection of the general community by the adoption of modern sanitary laws, providing for a system of sanitation, inspection and licensing of the workers in that industry and also providing for the abolition of the outside privy in the sewered area of towns of 5,000 or over of population. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 94.—By delegate Wm. M. Joiner, representing Calgary Typographical Union, No. 449:—Whereas recent developments in the Canadian civil courts have shown that while the marriage contract is held to be a civil contract governed under the provisions of civil law, the administering of it is now delegated to the officers, ministers and priests of various religious orders, there being no provision made for civil law marriages in Canada; therefore be it resolved that the convention of the T. and L. Congress of Canada call upon the Dominion Government to institute the necessary legal machinery for the administering of the marriage contract by any justice of the peace, magistrate, or other proper officer designated by the government.

The Committee recommended that the words "or Provincial" be inserted after the word "Government" in the eighth line.—Concurred in as amended.

Delegate Nicholson of Berlin handed in the following Resolution to be considered by the Executive and reported on at the next Convention. "That Article No. 11 in the platform of Principles be amended to read as follows: Abolition of child labor among children under sixteen years of age and the equal opportunity for women in industrial life, with equal length of work day, and equal wages with men."

Resolution No. 95.—By delegates Joyce and Gabel, representing Structural Iron Workers, Local No. 4, Toronto:—As we have in the near future a very large construction to handle, which is the new Quebec bridge, we ask a favor of this Congress to stand by us in securing a 50c. per hour scale, and eight hours a day.—Concurred in and referred to Executive Council.

Resolution No. 96.—By delegates F. A. Hoover and D. McIver, representing Div. 101, Vancouver, and Div. 134, New Westminster, St. Railway Employees:—That whereas employees in the operating service of street and electric railway companies, particularly on interurban freight trains, are sometimes required to work overtime, extending their daily period of duty indefinitely, without allowing said employees sufficient time for rest before again reporting for duty; and, whereas, said employees are subject to discipline by the rules of the said companies for failure to report on schedule time; Therefore, be it resolved that this Convention do instruct its Provincial Executives to seek legislation providing for a period of not less than 8 consecutive hours relief from duty, in each and every 24 hours, to all operative employees of street and electric railway companies.

The Committee recommended concurrence. Del. Jos. Gibbons moved in amendment that the figures 12 be substituted for the figure 8 in the tenth line. The amendment was adopted.

Resolution No. 97.—By delegates D. McIver and Hoover, representing Street Railway Employees, Div. 134, New Westminster, and Div. 101, Vancouver: Whereas, the legal status of married women and widows in British Columbia is inferior, in many respects, to that which obtains in the other provinces of Canada; and, whereas, the laws governing the rights of married women in British Columbia are obsolete, unjust and survivals of the pioneer period; resolved that this Con-

vention instruct its British Columbia Executive to bring before the notice of the Provincial Government said legal status of married women and widows, and the desirability of enacting legislation which would improve their present inferior position before the law.

The Committee recommended concurrence with the addition of the words "also to the Alberta Federation and Saskatchewan Executive."—The resolution as amended was adopted.

Resolution No. 98.—By delegates Bancroft and Watters, Executive Members:—That the Federal Government pass an Act to be later taken up by the Provincial Government and made adaptable to meet the conditions in their respective provinces, providing a pension for widows, deserted wives, also the wives of prisoners.

That the money now granted by the Government to institutions with a suitable additional grant be given to mothers to enable them to stay in their own homes and keep their children with them, instead of as now separating them from one another by breaking up the homes, and placing them in various institutions according to age and rule; pay their board to their mothers instead of to matrons and institutions.

The cheapest figures ■ child can be kept in institutions, according to reports, is \$12 to \$15 per child. A mother with 3 or 4 children allowed \$10 per child per month can bring her children up better and under more favorable humane and normal conditions than can be done by institutions.

As a surplus of \$36,000,000 is reported from Ottawa, and as many of the representatives of the captains of industry are anxious that a large portion of this surplus should be used for naval defence, why not apply a little towards the protection of motherhood and childhood and home.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 99.—By delegate Edwin Chicken, representing Saskatoon Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas the public holiday, known as Labor Day, falls at a time of the year when the weather is so unsettled; also whereas at that time of the year agriculture work is so congested for those laboring in that capacity; be it resolved that this Congress petition the Dominion Government to fix a day earlier in the year for the said public holiday.—Non-concurrence.

Resolution No. 100.—By delegate Leon Worthall, representing Barbers' Union, 517, Toronto:—Whereas the majority of the Journeymen Barbers in this Dominion are compelled to work in unsanitary barber shops; whereas, 75 per cent. of the public is compelled to patronize barber shops where unsanitary conditions prevail, to viz; dirty shaving mugs, towels and specially the "steamers," which are worked for days without washing them; whereas, the public is in many instances compelled to be shaved by barbers suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, or other infectious diseases; whereas, many poor men patronize barber schools or colleges, where filth, dirt, vermin and diseases are disseminated; resolved that this Trades and Labor Congress now assembled, requests its provincial executives to take this matter up with the different Provincial Governments and endeavor to secure adequate legislation whereby sanitary protection is given to barbers and the public, who patronize the barber shop. Seconded by James Stevenson, Local No. 3, Painters, Toronto.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 102.—The Committee reported that they had carefully considered the communication from Mrs. J. Evans, Montreal, and recommended the following: First, that the letter be acknowledged and the writer informed (a) re industrial investigation Act:—"That a copy of this action of the Convention be forwarded.

(b) Re Woman Suffrage:—That Resolutions favoring woman suffrage have been passed by the Congress from time to time.

(c) Re the suggested Maintenance of Widows and Children:—"The Committee recommends that this subject be referred to the Executive for investigation and report at the next Convention."

On Resolution of Delegate Sivertz the recommendations of the Committee were adopted and the Secretary instructed to have the letter from Mrs. Evans printed in the Convention Proceedings.

Tuesday, 10th.

1460 Des Erables,
MOUNT ROYAL, MONTREAL.

To MR. WATTERS,
President of the Labor Congress.

DEAR Sir:—Having read in the *Montreal Star* about the labor convention, and also saw the items you are about to put before the Government for the good of the working class, namely, the wealth producers of this country, I notice you have quite forgotten to mention anything about your *wives and children*, and I suppose some of you men out of the two hundred that are gathered together have got some such creatures. I have gone through the list of your program what you think is most important, and I see you have nine. Now, sir, don't you think if you put before Parliament this question, that in case of death of the man the Government ought to make an allowance for each child, and if the wife is delicate she ought to be allowed so much per week to keep them from starvation. Do you men think that we women can save enough out of our husband's pay, with the high cost of living and rent and clothes to buy? How many articles can we buy these days for a dollar; if our husband's pay goes up a few cents, then up goes the food and we are worse off than ever; it is impossible for us women to save much for a rainy day, no matter how careful we are.

I have noticed on many occasions in the *Star* of the father and husband being dead and the *Star* calling upon the people in the name of charity to help the wife and helpless little ones until the poor woman gets her strength and wits together to get work to try and provide for them, and then if they are small she has to pay some lady to look after them. Surely you men ought to put this before Parliament; you don't know how soon it may be your wives and little ones' turn. You working men are never sure of your jobs, we women can do nothing as we have no votes, and my heart aches when I read of such cases. Men with small pay cannot afford to pay to keep up an insurance, it takes them all they can get to exist even in this *prosperous country*; the working class get very little of the wealth they produce. It is getting time you all woke up; we have been asleep long enough. I say this world should be run for use and not for profit, and I am sure God Almighty intended it to be so; we don't want to wait till we get to heaven for all the good things, we want some of the blessings on this earth as long as we work for them, and goodness knows we working men's wives have to work hard enough, rearing up children, housework, washing and sewing. Our lot is not to be envied, whilst the capitalist and his wife that are like drones in the beehive have more than they can spend. When we women pick up the paper and see all that the so-called society people have, do you wonder that so many women go wrong? The working class produce all the nice things and we working men's wives feast our eyes on them in shop windows and that is our share, and I often say our lot is work hard and die *poor*. I am enclosing you a cutting from the *Star* that ought to interest you workers. I only wish my husband could earn fifteen thousand in five years, or if all the working men could earn that you would not be holding conventions. The day is coming when people will see hard times in this so-called prosperous land. I see Mr. K. Hardie is with you, and I am sure he will approve of my letter. I am an English woman by birth but have been in this country eleven years. In England the Government does allow a few shillings per week for each child, although it is not much; a little help is worth a deal of pity. Now, sir, will you please read my letter to the men at the convention and try and use your influence with the Government, and make this your tenth article, the eleventh to be the squashing of the Lemieux Act, that is only to give the capitalist time to prepare war on the working man, and the twelfth I would like to be votes for women. My husband is a working man and I am very

much interested in all you do; I am very pleased you are taking up the pay on the railway, a month is too long to wait for a man's pay. Trusting I have not intruded too long on your valuable time, and wishing you all every success, I remain,

Yours truly,

J. EVANS.

Resolution No. 103.—In response to a request of the Toronto Waiters' Union No. 300, the Committee recommended the following: "In view of the continuity of the methods of employment of cooks, waiters, and waitresses, whereby they are obliged to work 365 days in the year; and, whereas, such conditions of employment are inconsistent with the advance of civilization and the principles advocated by organized labor; therefore, be it resolved that the Executive of this Congress introduce legislation into the Dominion Parliament providing for one day's rest in seven to all employees engaged in the hotel and restaurants."—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 104.—In reference to the communication from Mr. W. Frank Hathaway, St. John, N.B., relative to the advanced labor legislation in operation re Wages Board in Australia, the Committee recommends that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Committee for investigation and report at the next Convention.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 105.—The Committee recommended that the letter from Mr. Robert Edgar, Secretary of the Bureau of Labor of Ontario, be received and filed.—Carried.

Resolution No. 106.—The Committee recommend that the communication from Mr. W. A. Douglas, Toronto, with reference to the taxation of land values be referred to the Provincial Executive for Ontario.—Carried.

Chairman Rigg of the Resolution Committee moved that the Convention express its appreciation of the new departure of the Department of Labor at Ottawa in compiling a report of the labor organizations of Canada, and also in the compiling of statistics showing the increased cost of the necessities of life in Canada.—Carried.

Delegate Barnett presented the following report for the Committee on Thanks, which was adopted without amendment:—

We, your Committee on Thanks, desire to report to the Congress:—

That the sincere thanks of the Delegates be extended to those who have done so much to make our stay in the city of Guelph so pleasant; that

The same be extended to the Caretaker, to Colonel Petrie, who so kindly arranged the rooms in the Armouries for the accommodation of the Officers and Committees;

To the Municipal authorities, and the prominent visitors who showed their interest in Organized Labor by their presence at this session of the Congress.

We would not close this report without expressing our appreciation of the lucid and thorough reports of the deliberations of this Convention in the local and other newspapers, and recommend that the hearty thanks of the delegates be extended to the Press.

J. H. BARNETT,
FRED ROBERT,
E. McGRATH,
V. S. CAMERON.

Resolutions expressing the appreciation of the delegates of the fairness and impartiality with which President Watters had discharged his duties as presiding officer during the Convention, and also of the able manner in which Acting Secretary Simpson had discharged his duties were unanimously adopted. The Convention then adjourned to meet again in Montreal in the year 1913.

WHAT THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS ASK FOR

**Sir William Meredith, Commissioner of the Provincial Government,
re Workmen's Compensation Legislation.**

SIR:—Understanding that it is the desire of the Commission to make recommendations for a Workmen's Compensation Act in harmony with modern industrial conditions, we have the honor to submit herewith recommendations for a Workmen's Compensation Act for the Province of Ontario.

These recommendations have been discussed, and unanimously agreed to, by representatives of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Toronto Central Labor Council, The Building Trades Council of Toronto, and the Metal Trades Council, whose signatures are appended hereto.

We also understand that it is the expressed desire of the Commission to report to the next session of His Majesty's Provincial Legislature, the conclusions and recommendations for legislation of this Commission on this subject.

We, therefore, have lost no time in taking the matter up, to suit the convenience of the Commission. We propose to give plainly, therefore, the fundamental principles which we believe should be the basis for construction of a new Workmen's Compensation Act in this Province.

It is unnecessary to refer to the present legislation in Ontario. Its uselessness has been pointed out for years by representatives of labor, its obsoleteness indeed, preventing almost anyone from even an attempt to defend it. The ancient character of the present legislation may make it seem to many that a new Act in harmony with modern conditions, with modern legislation in countries that have made serious attempts to solve the question, is in the nature of radical legislation, but that is merely because the matter has been so long neglected in Ontario.

We propose that the new Act shall cover:—

1. All employments, the employees of the province, municipality, county, or other administrative bodies in the province to be covered the same as employees in industries.

2. Compensation for all injuries arising out of and in the course of employment.

3. Compensation for being disabled, or other injuries arising out of, or as the result of a specified occupation, the said disablement and injuries being in the nature of occupational diseases.

4. Entire cost of compensation to rest upon employer.

5. In the case of injuries resulting in death, the dependents, as outlined in the British Act, and State of Washington Act, shall be the beneficiaries, with the expenses of the funeral as outlined also.

6. The doctrine of negligence on the part of employee or employer, fellow-servant or otherwise, shall have no place in the new legislation.

7. State insurance in connection with Compensation Act.

8. The creation of a Provincial Department of Insurance with three commissioners, for the purpose of administration of the Act.

9. Compulsory insurance of employers in the State Department, by yearly tax levied upon the industry or occupation, covering the risk of the particular industry or occupation.

10. The tax shall be upon the yearly wage roll.

11. No employer shall attempt to pay the tax by deduction of wages of employee, by agreement or otherwise, such action to be regarded as a gross misdemeanor as provided for in the State of Washington Legislation.

12. The schedules of payment under the Act, to be based upon the payments under the British Act, with the proportional increases due to the difference in the wages in Ontario, reflecting the difference in the cost of living.

13. The Provincial Government shall provide revenue for the creation of the Department of Insurance.

The following will give you some idea of the weight of opinion in favor of the burden being borne by the employer, or industry alone.

Great Britain.—The employers alone bear the burden, and they insure voluntarily in state, mutual, or private stock companies.

Norway.—Employers bear the burden, and State insurance is compulsory.

Sweden.—Employers bear the burden, and insure as in Great Britain.

Holland.—Employers bear the burden by compulsory insurance in state, mutual, or private organization.

Denmark.—Employers bear the burden, and insure as in Great Britain, but insurance is compulsory.

Belgium.—Employers bear the burden, but voluntary insurance as in Great Britain.

France.—Employers bear the burden by voluntary insurance as in Great Britain.

Italy.—Employers bear the burden, by compulsory insurance, in state mutual, or otherwise as in Great Britain.

Germany.—Employers bear the cost of Workmen's compensation, insurance being compulsory in State, Mutual, Trade Associations, and State Executive Boards.

Wage earners estimated covered by such compensation:

Great Britain.....	13,000,000
Norway.....	400,000
Sweden.....	1,000,000
Holland.....	1,000,000
Belgium.....	2,100,000
France.....	9,500,000
Italy.....	10,000,000
Germany.....	15,000,000
Total.....	52,000,000

Fifty-two million workers covered by compensation legislation, in which the whole burden is on the employer or industry. There are those who confuse the contributory schemes of sick insurance, invalidity and old age, with compensation legislation, but this Commission is not dealing with social insurance, only so far as it affects compensation for accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of, or in the course of employment, and we therefore deal with it as such.

The doctrine of contributory negligence, was the always fruitful source of litigation, and as far as the position, "that a worker would injure himself to obtain compensation" has become untenable, as well as the fact that if a workman takes risks, it is generally because in the nature of his employment, conditions make him do so; this doctrine has almost wholly passed away. It exists mostly in old legislation on the matter.

The tendency of thought in Europe as well as North America is toward Compulsory State Insurance. The British Act, an admirable one, is found to be in need of improvement in this direction, as the British Trades Congress, the mouth-piece of organized labor, is seeking to have established compulsory State Insurance in connection with the Act.

The Manitoba Act, modelled upon British legislation, is found to be wanting improvement in this direction also, as the Central Labor Council in Winnipeg has expressed itself a short time ago as intending to seek compulsory State Insurance in connection with the legislation.

The splendid legislation of the State of Washington recently placed in operation with a State Department of Insurance and a declaration of Police power, is worthy of our most serious attention, from which we quote the following:

"The Common Law System governing the remedy of workmen against employers for injuries received in hazardous work, is inconsistent with modern industrial conditions.

In practice it proves to be economically unwise and unfair. Its administration has produced the result that little of the cost of the employer has reached the workman and that little only at large expense to the public.

The remedy of the workman has been uncertain, slow, and inadequate. Injuries in such works, formerly occasional, have become frequent and inevitable.

The welfare of the State depends upon its industries and even more upon the welfare of its wage worker.

The State of Washington therefore, exercising herein its police and sovereign power, declares that all phases of the premises are withdrawn from private controversy, and sure and certain relief for workmen, injured in extra hazardous work, and their families and dependents, is hereby provided, regardless of questions of fault, and to the exclusion of every other remedy, proceeding or compensation, except as otherwise provided in this Act, and to that end all civil actions, and civil causes of actions for such personal injuries and all jurisdiction of the courts of the State over such cases are hereby abolished, except as in this Act provided."

Surely, Sir, this must commend itself as a guide for administration, compensation, without litigation, such as anyone, having at heart the welfare of the workers might follow.

Perhaps the best feature of the Washington legislation is the fact that it makes for the prevention of accidents, which we regard as more important than compensation. The taxing of industries according to their respective risks is an incentive to the employers to reduce the risks, which means a reduction of the yearly premium.

It is only by taking risks expensive in industry to employers that we can hope to reduce them to a minimum.

Contracting out clauses, sub-contractors liabilities, all the aggravating questions of controversy, and litigation, could be obviated by Provincial Compulsory Insurance, with a department of administration, in connection with which the Provincial Health Department could on investigating among the workers of Ontario, tabulate, what are occupational diseases in our own Province.

We believe that an Act modelled upon the British Act in principle, with the Compulsory State Insurance of the Washington Act, with its police administration and tax upon industry, as a preventive for accidents would be the best for the workers as well as the employers.

With regard to the sums of compensation in the schedules, we will be willing if you decide on the British Act altogether, to work out the payments for Ontario, taking into consideration the different financial proportions of wages and cost of living.

We would say, however, that if you follow the British Act completely, it should cover all workers in Ontario getting less than Two Thousand Dollars a year.

If on the other hand you should favor the Act of the State of Washington, we will endeavour to prove to you that some of the payments made by the month are too low.

Anything less than either of these Acts will be inadequate to meet the needs of the workers of Ontario, and as this Province is the manufacturing centre of our Dominion, we claim that the legislation that should be adopted, and which we desire, is that pointed out by the fundamental principles we have laid down for your consideration.

Any further evidence you may need we will be only too pleased to procure, and we ask you to request our co-operation for this purpose at any time.

WHAT THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION ASK FOR.

First: For reasons both humanitarian and economic the prevention of accidents should be a prime consideration in any scheme of workmen's compensation, and no system can be satisfactory which will not tend to produce the maximum of effort and result in conserving the life, health and industrial efficiency of the workman.

Second: Relief must be provided in every case of injury arising out of industrial accident. Such relief should not be contingent upon proof of fault on the part of the employer, but gross carelessness, drunkenness or intentional wrong on the part of the workman should be penalized in some way.

Third: The system of relief should be adapted to cover wage workers in every industry or calling involving any occupational risk and should not be confined to such industries as railroading, manufacturing, building, etc.

Fourth: The relief should be as far as practicable by way of substitution for the wages of which the injured workman and his dependents are deprived by the injury. It should as a rule be periodical and not in a lump sum.

Fifth: The relief should be certain. It should not depend upon the continued solvency of the employer in whose services the injury was sustained.

Sixth: The amount of compensation should be definite and ascertainable both to the workman and the employer. The system should entirely displace the present method of compensation by an action for damages and the employer should not be subjected to any further or other liability except in cases of gross carelessness or intentional wrong on the part of the employer.

Seventh: The funds for relief should be provided by joint contribution from employers, workmen and the province. Employers and workmen should pay in such proportions as represent the number of accidents occurring by reason of the hazard of the industry and the fault of the employer on the one hand and the fault of the workman on the other. The province should contribute an amount representing approximately the cost of administration.

Eighth: The system or relief should be as to secure in its administration a maximum of efficiency and economy and as large a proportion as possible of the money contributed should be actually paid out in compensation.

Ninth: The procedure for the adjustment of claims should be as far as possible dissociated from the regular courts of law. It should be simple and calculated to involve in its operation a minimum of friction between employer and employee.

Tenth: The system of compensation should be directly associated with a system of inspection with a view to the prevention of accident and a system of prompt and expert medical attendance to mitigate the effect of the injuries.

Eleventh: The system should be such as to secure a liberal measure of relief as possible without undue strain upon industry.

Twelfth: The system should be such as to afford some promise of permanency.

Issued by the Executive Council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

J. C. WATTERS, President,
FRED. BANCROFT, Vice-President,
P. M. DRAPER, Sec'y-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE IN KRUZ APPEAL CASE

Ashcroft I.B.M. of Way E., Lodge No. 210.	\$9.00
Airdrie I.B.M. of Way E., Lodge No. 198.	3.10
Brandon Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 2.	9.60
Brandon Trades and Labor Council.	4.00
Brandon Plasterers' Union No. 127.	3.30
Brandon Bro. Railway Carmen, Wheat City Lodge No. 339.	5.00
Baldur I.B.M. of Way E., Belmont Lodge No. 365.	7.50
Berlin Federal Labor Union No. 17.	2.00
Berlin Musicians' Protective Association.	2.00
Bridgeburg United Bro. Carpenters and Joiners.	2.00
Brantford Trades and Labor Council.	2.00
Brantford Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 9.	9.80
Brantford J. Tailors' Union No. 117.	3.00
Brantford Typographical Union No. 378.	2.00
Brantford Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Union No. 186.	1.80
Brantford J. Barbers' Union No. 298.	2.70
Beausejour Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Branch No. 51.	4.60
Bankhead United Mine Workers of A., Local No. 29.	21.50
Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, Western Federation of Miners.	10.00
Canmore U. Mine Workers of A., Local No. 1387.	30.00
Coleman U. Mine Workers of A., Local No. 2227.	8.80
Calgary Trades and Labor Council.	8.00
Calgary Int. Ass'n of Machinists, Lodge No. 357.	9.00
Calgary I.B.M. of Way E., Lodge No. 161.	10.00
Calgary Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union No. 221.	3.40
Calgary Operative Plasterers' Union No. 324.	10.00
Calgary Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Union No. 496.	15.00
Calgary Int. Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees No. 212.	2.20
Calgary Bro. Boilermakers and I.S. Builders No. 392.	3.75
Calgary Int. Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees No. 212.	2.20
Cranbrook Int. Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 588.	2.70
Cranbrook Bro. Railway Carmen, Kootenay Lodge No. 173.	2.60
Cranbrook Typographical Union No. 540.	1.00
Central Park Amal. Society of Carpenters No. 850.	3.00
Cochrane, Alta. (Name of Union unknown).	\$1.00
Diamond City U. Mine Workers of A.	8.00
Dauphin Bro. Loco. Engineers, Div. No. 737.	5.00
Dauphin I.B.M. of Way E., Sent by Angus Kerr.	0.10
Edmonton Int. Bro. Electrical Workers No. 544.	12.00
Edmonton U. Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners No. 1325.	40.40
Edmonton J. Stone Cutters' Association.	5.00
Edmonton Cigarmakers' Union No. 461.	3.00
Edmonton Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 1, Alta.	11.50
Edmonton Hod Carriers' and Building Laborer's Union No. 92.	6.80
Edmonton Bro. Railway Carmen, Lodge No. 448.	4.00
Edmonton A.A. of Street & E.R.E. of A., Div. No. 569.	10.50
Edmonton J. Barbers' Union No. 227.	2.70
Eagle River I.B.M. of Way E., Lodge No. 132.	10.00
Fernie General Teamsters' Union No. 141.	4.00
Fernie Brewery Workers' Union No. 308.	1.70
Fort William Bartenders' Union No. 761.	4.20
Fort William U. Bro. Carpenters No. 1498.	3.50
Fort William Int. Union Steam Engineers No. 298.	2.40
Fort William Int. Bro. Boilermakers & I.S. Builders No. 505.	1.50
Fort William Typographical Union No. 417.	2.00
Fort William Iron Moulders' Union No. 429.	1.20

Fort William I.B.M. of Way E., Div. No. 128	\$10.00
Fort William Bro. Railway Carmen, Lodge No. 361.	2.00
Fort William Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Union No. 257	1.00
Guelph Trades and Labor Council	2.00
Guelph Carpet Weavers' Union No. 277	1.80
Galt Typographical Union No. 411.	1.60
Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council.	10.00
Hamilton Int. Ass'n. Machinists, Lodge No. 414.	5.00
Hamilton Stove Mounters' Int. Union No. 35	2.00
Hamilton Bartenders' Union No. 197.	12.00
Hamilton Iron Moulders' Union No. 26.	5.00
Hamilton Int. Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees.	2.80
Hamilton Musicians' Pro. Association No. 293.	5.00
Hamilton Cigarmakers' Union No. 55	5.00
Hamilton Branch Amal. Society of Carpenters.	10.00
Hamilton Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 228	7.00
Hamilton Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 234	7.00
Hamilton A.A. of Street & E.R.E. of A., Div. No. 107.	7.00
Hamilton J. Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters', No. 67.	2.00
Hamilton Broom and Whisk Makers' Union No. 9	1.60
Halifax District Trades and Labor Council.	7.00
Halifax A.A. of Street & E.R.E. of A., Div. No. 508	2.00
Halifax U. Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners No. 83.	5.00
Hull Papermakers' Union No. 34	5.00
Harte Station I.B.M. of Way E., Lodge No. 227.	6.40
Hillcrest U. Mine Workers of A., Local No. 1058	15.70
Irvine' Landing, B.C. (Name of Union and remitter unknown)	1.50
Joggins Mines U. Mine Workers of A., Local No. 1478	1.00
Jonquieres U. Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 1328	2.50
Kingston J. Tailors' Union No. 263	2.00
Kenora I.B.M. of Way E., Lodge No. 238	5.00
Leamington I.B.M. of Way E., Lodge No. 302	2.90
Leaside I.B.M. of Way E., Lodge No. 211	5.00
London Trades and Labor Council.	5.00
London Granite Cutters' Association	0.30
London Brewery Workers' Union No. 381	10.00
Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council.	5.00
Lethbridge Bartenders' Union No. 414.	2.50
Lethbridge Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Union No. 348.	1.00
Lethbridge Bro. Railway Carmen.	3.00
Lethbridge U. Mine Workers of A., Local No. 1189.	12.00
Lethbridge U. Mine Workers of A., Local No. 274.	30.00
Lethbridge J. Barbers' Union No. 71.	2.30
Lethbridge U. Bro. Carpenters, Local No. 1681.	6.80
Lethbridge Painters', Decorators' and Paperhanglers' Union No. 384.	1.60
Lethbridge Int. Bro. Electrical Workers No. 630.	3.25
Mattawa I.B.M. of Way E., Lodge No. 244.	5.00
Moose Jaw Trades and Labor Council.	20.00
Moose Jaw I.A. of Machinists, Lodge No. 639.	5.00
Montreal Trades and Labor Council.	8.00
Montreal U. Bro. Carpenters and Joiners No. 134.	25.00
Montreal Cigar Makers' Union No. 58.	25.00
Montreal Theatrical Protective Union No. 56.	7.60
Montreal J. Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters.	2.00
Montreal Bricklayers' Union No. 1, Quebec.	10.00
Montreal Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.	5.00
Montreal I.A. of Machinists, Victoria Lodge No. 111.	30.00
Montreal Iron Moulders' Union No. 21.	10.00

Medicine Hat I.B.M. of Way E., Lodge No. 125.....	\$12.00
Medicine Hat U. Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 1061.....	4.40
Medicine Hat I.A. of Machinists, Lodge No. 160.....	1.40
Moncton Int. Ass'n of Machinists, Lodge No. 594.....	10.00
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Moncton Blacksmiths' Union No. 460.....	4.00
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North Bend Bro. Railway Carmen, Lodge No. 197.....	1.00
Nelson Int. Ass'n Machinists, Lodge No. 663.....	5.00
Nelson U. Bro. of Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 524.....	5.20
Nelson Typographical Union No. 340.....	0.90
Nelson J. Barbers' Union.....	1.80
New Westminster Trades and Labor Council.....	4.50
New Westminster Bartenders' Union No. 784.....	4.30
Niagara Falls Amal. Society of Carpenters.....	2.60
Notch Hill I.B.M. of Way E., Lodge No. 193.....	7.40
Neepawa I.B.M. of Way E., Lodge No. 370.....	4.50
Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association.....	5.00
Ottawa Operative Plasterers' Union No. 124.....	4.00
Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102.....	10.00
Ottawa Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union No. 14.....	5.00
Oshawa Iron Moulders' Union No. 139.....	1.20
Port Arthur Bro. Loco. Engineers, Div. No. 631.....	3.00
Port Arthur U. Bro. Carpenters, Local No. 285.....	4.50
Port Arthur Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasters' Union No. 25.....	3.00
Port Arthur Typographical Union No. 575.....	2.10
Port Arthur Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Union.....	1.30
Peterborough Pattern Makers' Association.....	2.00
Peterborough Fed. Ass'n Letter Carriers, Branch No. 22.....	1.00
Peterborough Typographical Union No. 248.....	1.00
Peterborough Carpet Weavers' Union No. 663.....	2.85
Passburg U. M. Workers of A., Local No. 2352.....	32.25
Portage la Prairie I.B.M. of Way E., Lodge No. 145.....	10.00
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Prince Rupert U. Bro. Carpenters and Joiners.....	6.30
Prince Rupert Cooks' and Waiters' Union No. 825.....	2.60
Prince Albert Bro. Railway Carmen No. 551.....	2.00
Pembroke I.B.M. of Way E., Lodge No. 221.....	2.20
Quebec Int. Ass'n of Machinists, Lodge No. 604.....	3.10
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Revelstoke I.A. of Machinists, Lodge No. 258.....	5.00
Revelstoke Int. Bro. of Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 407.....	1.50
Regina Branch Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners.....	3.50
Regina J. Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters No. 179	2.00
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Royal View U. Mine Workers of A., Local No. 2589.....	10.00
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Saskatoon Int. Bro. Electrical Workers No. 589.....	7.50
Saskatoon Bro. Operative Plasterers No. 442.....	6.00
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Toronto Clothing Cutters and Trimmers No. 185.....	2.00
Toronto Fed. Ass'n Letter Carriers, Branch No. 1.....	12.00
Toronto Amal. Glass Workers' Int. Union No. 1.....	2.90
Toronto Glass Bottle Blowers' Ass'n, Branch No. 66.....	5.00
Toronto Granite Cutters' Int. Ass'n.....	3.50
Toronto Bro. Railway Carmen No. 511.....	1.25
Toronto Cigarmakers' Union No. 27.....	19.00
Toronto Moving Picture Operators' Pro. Union No. 173.....	2.00
Toronto Int. Ass'n Machinists, West Hazel Lodge No. 371.....	2.00
Truro Bro. Railway Carmen, Scotia Lodge No. 369.....	2.00
Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.....	10.00
Vancouver U. Garment Workers' Union No. 160.....	1.40
Vancouver Ceramic Mosaic & Encaustic Tile Layers' Union No. 62.....	5.00
Vancouver Bro. Boilermakers and I.S. Builders No. 194.....	4.20
Vancouver J. Tailors' Union No. 178.....	10.00
Vancouver Bro. Railway Carmen Lodge No. 58.....	5.00
Vancouver Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 233.....	3.10
Vancouver Paving Cutters' Union.....	1.50
Vancouver U. Bro. Carpenters and Joiners No. 1208.....	2.00
Vancouver Granite Cutters' Int. Ass'n.....	10.00
Vancouver Bakers' and Confectioners' Union No. 46.....	5.50
Vancouver Musicians' Mutual Pro. Union, Local No. 145.....	27.50
Vancouver Pattern Makers' Ass'n.....	5.00
Vancouver A.A. of Street & E.R.E. of A., Div. No. 101.....	85.00
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Vancouver (South) Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners.....	1.20
Vancouver J. Plumbers', Gas & Steam Fitters No. 170.....	7.50
Vancouver Typographical Union No. 226.....	25.00
Vancouver Painters', Decorators' and Paperhanglers' Union No. 138.....	17.30
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Victoria Int. Ass'n Machinists, Lodge No. 456.....	3.00
Victoria Cement Workers' Union No. 162.....	8.50
Victoria Laborers' Pro. Union No. 2.....	20.00
Victoria Int. Union Steam Engineers No. 446.....	3.10
Victoria Cigarmakers' Union No. 211.....	2.50
Victoria Plasterers' Union No. 450.....	6.00
Victoria Iron Moulders' Union No. 144.....	5.00
Victoria Theatrical Stage Employees' Union No. 168.....	2.50
Victoria J. Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Union No. 324.....	12.00
Victoria J. Tailors' Union No. 142.....	3.25
Vernon Typographical Union No. 541.....	5.00
Welland Int. Ass'n Machinists, Lodge No. 131.....	2.10
Welland, U. Garment Workers' Union No. 274.....	1.80
Wainwright Bro. Railway Carmen, Lodge No. 449.....	1.50
Woodstock Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 22.....	3.00
Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council.....	15.00

Winnipeg Bro Loco. Engineers, Div. No. 76.....	\$12.00
Winnipeg Int. Ass'n Machinists, Lodge No. 457.....	5.00
Winnipeg Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union No. 147.....	4.00
Winnipeg Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 1, Man.....	60.00
Winnipeg Branch J. Stonecutters' Ass'n.....	11.00
Winnipeg Street Railway Men's Union, Div. No. 99.....	10.00
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Winnipeg Musicians' Mutual Pro. Ass'n, Local No. 190.....	10.00
Winnipeg Federal Labor Union No. 13.....	4.00
Winnipeg Branch Amal. Society of Carpenters.....	2.30
Winnipeg J. Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Union N. 479.....	5.00
Winnip J. Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters No. 254.....	10.00
Winnipeg Upholsterers' Union No. 49.....	4.50
Winnipeg Operative Plasterers' Union No. 334.....	22.00
Winnipeg Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union No. 59.....	5.00
Winnipeg United Garment Workers' Union No. 35.....	30.65
Winnipeg Int. Bro. Bookbinders' Local, No. 160.....	6.00
Remittance by P. J. Hastings, Yonkers, Sask.....	0.50
Total.....	\$1,781.70
Paid A. J. Carter, Secretary of Dist. 18, U.M.W.A.....	1,600.00
Balance in Bank.....	\$181.70

No. 996.

FERNIE, B.C., 6th May, 1912.

Received from P. M. Draper, Secretary Trades and Labor Congress, Sixteen
 Hundred Dollars, in payment of Funds donated for the Kruz Appeal Case.

\$1,600.

(Sgd.) A. J. CARTER.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME AND OBJECT.

Sec. 1.—This organization shall be known under the name of "The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada," and shall consist of such Trade Unions, Federal Labor Unions, Trade and Labor Councils, Provincial Federations of Labor and National Trade Unions, as shall conform to its regulations.

Sec. 2.—It shall form and charter Trades and Labor Councils and organizations in localities where none at present exist into local unions, but in no case shall any body of workingmen belonging to any trade or calling at present having an International or National Union be granted a charter. Further no National Union or Local Unions, comprising said National Union, shall be entitled to membership in this Congress when there is in existence an International Union of their Craft, nor shall any local Union attach to a National Body separated from their International Organization be entitled to delegates in any central body chartered by this Congress. No charter having once been granted by the Congress shall be revoked, except by resolution of the Congress, in regular annual session, except in cases where there has been a contravention of the Constitution governing those Unions, when the proper officers of the Congress shall have the power to deal with the matter.

Sec. 3.—Unions organized by this Congress shall be known as "Federal Labor Unions," and shall hold regular meetings at least once a month for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the labor movement. The fee for a charter and supplies for Federal Labor Unions, Trades and Labor Councils and Provincial Federations of Labor shall be \$10.00.

ARTICLE II.—REPRESENTATION.

Sec. 1.—The Congress shall be composed of delegates duly elected and accredited from Provincial Federations of Labor, Trades and Labor Councils, International Local Trades Unions, whose per capita tax is paid from headquarters on their total Canadian membership in good standing, Trade Unions, Federal Labor Unions and National Trade Unions in the Dominion of Canada. But in no case shall there be more than one central body to be chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Sec. 2.—The President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be entitled to attend the Annual Convention with full privileges of delegates until such time as their successors are appointed and the Convention has concluded its business.

Sec. 3.—The basis of representation shall be as follows:—International Local Trades Unions, whose per capita tax is paid from headquarters on their total Canadian membership in good standing, Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions shall be allowed one delegate for each one hundred members or under, and one for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof; Trade Councils and National Trade Unions, three delegates each; Provincial Federations of Labor, one delegate each; International organizations affiliating their Canadian membership from headquarters shall be entitled to one delegate to be nominated from their Canadian membership. Two or more Trade Unions, whose aggregate membership does not exceed 150, may unite and send one delegate. No proxy representation will be allowed. All delegates must be members of the bodies they represent, except in the case of bodies composed of delegates from local organizations, at least six months prior to and at the time of election, but nothing in this clause shall be construed to prevent unions from combining to send one representative. Nothing in this clause shall prevent organizations being represented, not six months organized.

Sec. 4.—All delegates will be required to produce credentials signed by the presiding officer and secretary of the organization they represent, and bearing the seal of the same, where such exists. Where two or more organizations have united to send a delegate, as provided in section 3, his credentials must bear the

signatures of the presiding officer and secretary of each organization, and also the seal of the same, where such exists.

Sec. 5.—Notice of the election of delegates, together with their names and addresses and the number of members in the organization they represent, shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Congress at least ten days before the date of meeting of said Congress. Credentials must be made out on duplicate forms, furnished by the Secretary of the Congress—one to be forwarded to said Secretary and the other presented at the meeting to the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials.

Sec. 6.—The Executive Officers of the Congress shall appoint a Credential Committee of three duly accredited delegates to meet one day prior to the opening of the Congress and pass upon the credentials. They shall also appoint the Standing Committees on the morning of opening day.

ARTICLE III.—MEETINGS.

Sec. 1.—The Congress shall meet annually, at such time and place as shall be agreed upon at each session. It shall be in the power of the Congress, at any session, to decide by a majority vote not to meet for two years.

ARTICLE IV.—REVENUE.

Sec. 1.—The revenue of the Congress shall be met by a per capita tax as follows: Trades and Labor Councils and Federal Labor Unions, chartered by the Congress, 36 cents per member per year; National Federations and Trades Unions, 18 cents per member per year.

Sec. 2.—The annual cost of affiliation of Provincial Federations of Labor shall be \$10.00.

Sec. 3.—The per capita tax of all organizations shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer in two equal installments, due and payable in advance, on or before the 15th of October and the 15th of April in each year.

Sec. 4.—Any organizations not affiliated with the Congress and desiring to be represented at any Annual Session, will be required to pay the per capita tax on the current half-year.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

Sec. 1.—The officers of this Congress shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and a Vice-President for each province in the Dominion.

Sec. 2.—There shall also be elected a Provincial Executive Committee of three from each Province in the Dominion, where a Provincial Federation of Labor does not exist.

Sec. 3.—The Executive Council of the Congress shall consist of the President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer.

Sec. 4.—If any officer resigns or ceases to be an active member of an organization affiliated with the Congress, or from any other cause has ceased to be an officer of this Congress, his place shall be filled as soon as possible by the Executive Council.

Sec. 5.—The election of officers shall be conducted by the Absolute Majority and Second Ballot system of voting.

ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Sec. 1.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Congress and of the Executive Council, shall call the Executive Council for business at his discretion, or upon requisition of two members of it, and shall perform such other duties as are usually within the province of a presiding officer of a deliberative body.

Sec. 2.—The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President in case of the absence or resignation of that officer.

Sec. 3.—The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a correct account of the Proceedings of the Congress and shall, at the close of each session, prepare and have

printed a report which shall contain a record of the business transacted; he shall receive all money payable to the Congress, giving his receipt for the same, and shall expend it in payment of the just debts of the Congress; shall issue to all labor organizations in the Dominion, so far as he may be able, circulars notifying them of the session of the Congress, together with blank forms of credential, at least eight weeks prior to the date on which it is to meet, and shall arrange for reduced railway fares for delegates, and forward to all of whose election he may have notification, the certificates which will enable them to obtain the same.

Sec. 4.—The Executive Council shall meet at the call of the President at such time and place as he may select, and shall act for the Congress during the intervals between its sessions; they shall in conjunction with the Provincial Executives, watch the Provincial Legislatures and Dominion Parliament as to all measures and matters before those bodies which may specially affect the interests of labor and shall, as far as possible, endeavor to further the legislation decided on by the Congress at each session, or such legislation as shall by them be deemed advisable. They may appoint one or more of their number, if the revenue of the Congress will permit, to attend the Provincial Legislatures or Dominion Parliament and press for legislation in the interests of wage-earners, or act in conjunction with the delegates of any other organization to that end.

Sec. 5.—All documents issued by and under the authority of the Executive Council of the Congress shall bear the signatures of the President and Secretary.

Sec. 6.—The Executive Council shall have power to utilize the funds of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, under the direction of the Executive Council, for legislative and organizing purposes in Canada.

Sec. 7.—At each session of the Congress the following Committees shall be appointed and their term of office shall expire at the adjournment of the Congress for the year: Committee on Resolutions, Committee on Ways and Means, Committee on Audit, Committee on President's Address and Executive Committees' Reports, Committee on Constitution and Law, and Committee on Union Labels, whose duties shall be as follows:—

Committee on Resolutions.—To this Committee shall be handed all resolutions read at the various sessions of Congress for consideration and report and for combination, amendment or consolidation. Should any resolutions be reported adversely on by the Committee, the delegate who moved said resolution shall have the right to re-introduce it to the Congress, provided a majority of the delegates present are favorable.

Committee on President's Address.—This Committee shall consider carefully the address and reports submitted, and report whatever recommendations necessary for Congress to adopt.

Committee on Ways and Means.—This Committee shall consider the financial standing of the Congress and recommend the per capita tax for the following year and also any extraordinary expenditure not provided for in the Constitution.

Committee on Audit shall carefully audit the books and vouchers of the Secretary-Treasurer and report to Congress.

Committee on Constitution and Law.—To this Committee shall be handed all amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Congress for consideration, and report to the Congress.

Committee on Union Labels.—To this committee shall be handed all resolutions or other questions bearing upon the Union Label for their consideration and report to the Congress.

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 1.—This Constitution or any of its clauses may be amended at any regular meeting of Congress, one day's notice being given, on a majority vote of delegates present.

ARTICLE VIII.

Sec. 1.—All questions affecting decisions rendered by the presiding officer shall be decided by reference to Cushing's Manual of Rules of Order and Procedure.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

1. Free compulsory education.
2. Legal working day of eight hours, and six days to a week.
3. Government inspection of all industries.
4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
5. A minimum living wage, based on local conditions.
6. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, water-works, lighting, etc.
7. Tax reform, by lessening taxation on industry and increasing it on land values.
8. Abolition of the Dominion Senate.
9. Exclusion of all Orientals.
10. The Union Label to be placed on all manufactured goods, where practicable, and all government and municipal supplies.
11. Abolition of child labor by children under fourteen years of age; and of female labor in all branches of industrial life, such as mines, workshops, factories, etc.
12. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices.
13. Voluntary arbitration of labor disputes.
14. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies and abolition of municipal wards.
15. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.
16. Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.

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